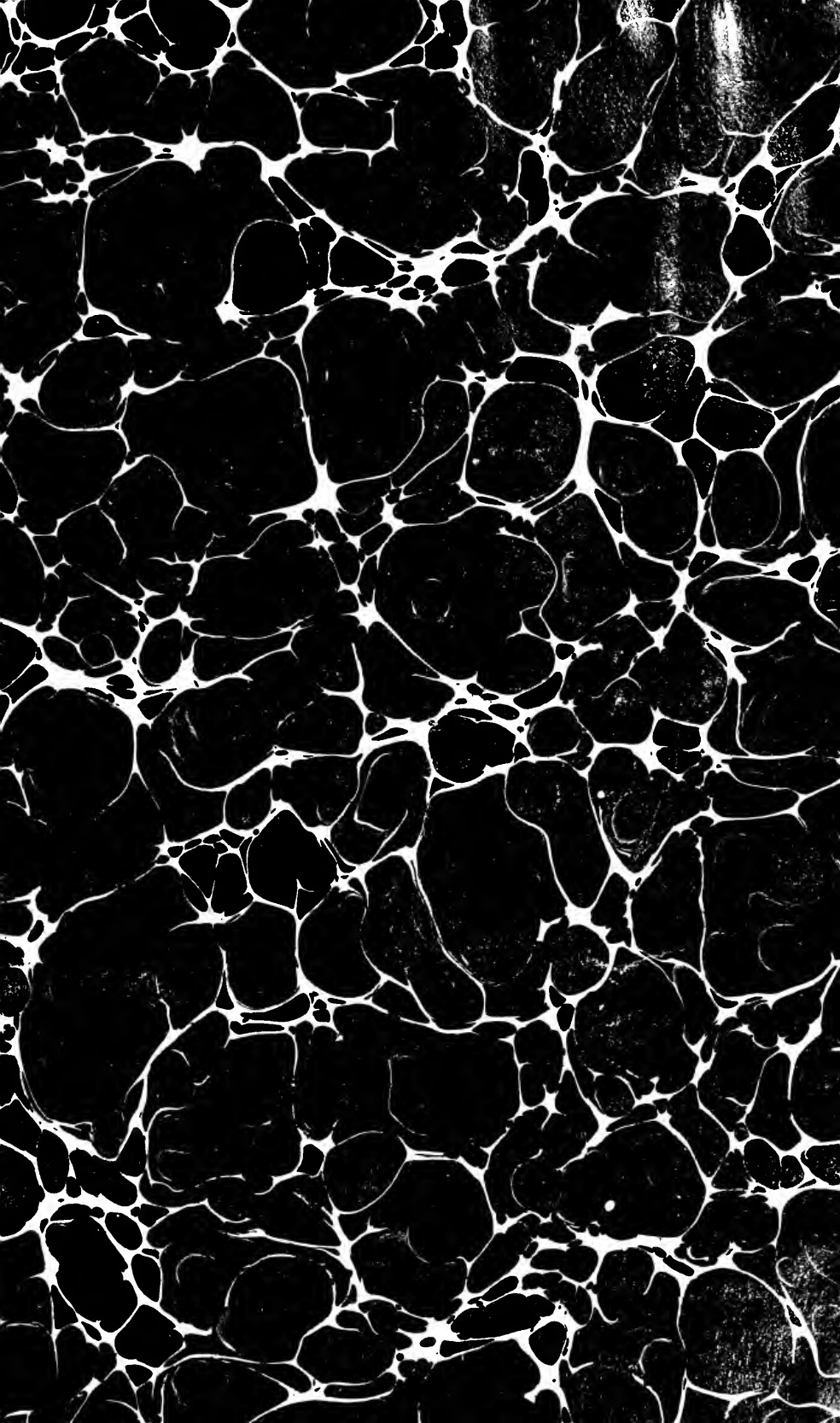


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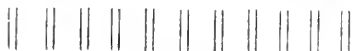


Class

Book



The New England Notes and Queries.



VOL. I.

JANUARY.

No. 1



* Contents. *

NOTES.—History of New Year's; The Scotts of Newport, R. I.; Richard and Robert Williams; Bliven, Barker, Swares; The Early History of the Manufacture of Cotton Cloth in New England; Newspapers in New England in 1776; The Saco Valley Freshet, October, 1785; A Valuable Gift to the Connecticut Historical Society; New Hampshire Tramp Law, 1719.

QUERIES.—**HISTORICAL.**—The Mayor of New York confined in jail at Hartford, Conn., 1776; The Regicides in New England; The first session of the First Congress; Rev. Mr. Cutlar's Yale College Sermon, 1719; The Town Charter of Incorporation, Boston, 1708 9; Ellzens Burgess, Gov., of Massachusetts; Observation Rock and Bewitts Brow, Providence, R. I. **GENEALOGICAL.**—Clarke, Hacker; Aldrich; Manchester; Pain; Marseilles; Hooker; Lanman; Thorpe; Mind; Stebbins; Briggs; Cossitt; Davis; Bernon; Cornell; Lillibridge, Woodmansee; Gardner, Greene; Thompson; Ladd; Sisson; Carr; Gibbs; Mumford; Rogers, Richardson; Paull; Kidder, Dodge; Chapman, Kaighn; Stiles.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Cocks family; Crandall; Tenney; Billings; Chat-ham, Conn.; Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover, N. H.; Emery; Putnam; Lanman; Weld; Roe; Wescott; One Thousand Representative Men of Massachusetts; A National Cambrian Bibliography; Hicks; Dutton; Treat; Diary of William Pynchon, of Salem, Mass; Gardner; Greene; Carr; Reynolds; The Descendants of Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers; Parker; History of Montville, Ct.; History of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.; Connecticut Colonial Records; Americans of Royal Descent.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.—The Witchcraft Mania; Roger Williams; Davis Family; The Magazine of American History; Old New York; The New England Magazine; Deacon Gershem Palmer; The Dedham Historical Register; The N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register.

BOOK NOTES.—The Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manassah Cutler, LL.D.; Winslow Memorial Family Records; Washington and Mount Vernon; The Driver Family; Shipbuilding on North River, Plymouth Co., Mass.



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1890.

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—THE—
New England Notes & Queries.

VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1890.

No. 1.

Notes.

HISTORY OF NEW YEAR'S.—It is very appropriate that the 1st of January should be the first day of the first month of the year, as far as the Northern Hemisphere is concerned; since its beginning, being near the winter solstice, the year is thus made to present a complete series of the seasonal changes and operations, including equally the first movements of spring and the death of all annual vegetation in the frozen arms of winter. Yet the earliest calendars, as the Jewish, the Egyptian and Greek, did not place the commencement of the year at this point. It was not done till the formation of the Roman calendar, usually attributed to the second king, Numa Pompilius, whose reign is set down as terminating anno 672 B. C. Numa, it is said, having decreed that the year should commence now, added two new months to the ten into which the year had previously been divided, calling the first Januarius in honor of Janus, the deity supposed to preside over doors (Lat. janua, a door), who might very naturally be presumed also to have something to do with the opening of the year.

Although, however, there was a general popular regard for the first of January as the beginning of the year, the ancient Jewish year, which opened with the 25th of March, contin-

ned long to have a legal position in Christian countries. In England it was not till 1752 that the 1st of January became the initial day of the legal, as it had long been of the popular year. Before that time it was customary to set down dates between the 1st of January and the 24th of March, inclusive, thus: January 30, 1648-9; meaning that popularly the year was 1649, but legally 1648. In Scotland this desirable change was made by a decree of James VI. in privy council in the year 1600. It was effected in France in 1564; in Holland, Protestant Germany and Russia in 1700, and in Sweden in 1753.

According to Verstegan, in his curious book, "The Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," our Saxon ancestors originally called this month Wolfmonat—that is, Wolf-month—"because people were wont always in that month to be more in danger to be devoured by wolves than in any season else of the year, for that, through the extremity of cold and snow, those ravenous creatures could not find beasts sufficient to feed upon." Subsequently the month was named by the same people Aefter-Yule—that is After-Christmas. It is rather odd that we should have abandoned the Saxon names of the months, while retaining those of the days of the week.—*Bristol Phoenix*.

THE SCOTTS OF NEWPORT, R. I.—It has been pretty generally understood that the Scotts of Providence, North Providence, Smithfield, &c., were descendants of Richard Scott, (contemporary with Roger Williams) through his only son John's son Sylvanus. The writer has heretofore (*Gen. Dic. R. I.*, p. 373) shown that Sylvanus's elder brother John settled in Newport, and that by his wife Elizabeth Wanton he had the following children: 1. Mary, 2. Elizabeth, 3. Catherine, 4. Edward, b. 1703, June 13, 5. George, b. 1706, May 25, 6. Joseph, b. 1709, March 14.

It may be interesting to your readers to follow this group a generation or two farther. As to the daughters of John Scott (John², Richard¹), it is ascertained that Elizabeth⁴ married 1718, January 1, Thomas Rodman, of Thomas and

Mary (Seammon) Rodman, (See Rodman Genealogy). It may not be so generally known that Catherine Scott⁴ married Godfrey Malbone. Among the children of this marriage was Aleph Malbone, who married 1754, Nov. 12, Francis Brinley, great uncle of the late Francis Brinley of Newport. Deborah Malbone, a younger sister of Aleph, married Dr. William Hunter, father of the late William Hunter, the distinguished U. S. Senator from Rhode Island. As to the sons of John Scott³ (John², Richard¹) the following notes are submitted: Edward Scott⁴ died in 1768, leaving no issue. He was associated with Rev. James Honyman, Daniel Uplike, William Ellery, &c., in forming the literary society in 1730, which developed later into the Redwood Library. George Scott⁴ married 1732, Aug. 10, Mary Neargrass, daughter of Edward Neargrass. He had the following children: 1. Elizabeth, b. 1735, Oct. 16. 2. Rebecca, b. 1737, Aug. 31, (who married James Brenton of Halifax, N. S.) 3. John, b. 1739, Sept. 27, d. 1773. George Scott died before 1744, and his widow married in that year Jahliel Brenton. Joseph Scott⁴ married Ruth Gould, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Sheffield) Gould. He and his wife both died before 1767. Their children were: 1. Ruth, b. 1730 (married Jonathan Thurston). 2. John, d. 1767; (mentions his brothers and sisters in will). 3. George. 4. Joseph. 5. Susannah (married George Gibbs). 6. Elizabeth. 7. Sarah.

Providence, R. I.

J. O. AUSTIN.

RICHARD AND ROBERT WILLIAMS —The Rev. William Leveridge, whom Morton mentions as among the ablest ministers in the colony of Massachusetts, arrived at Salem from England, Oct. 10, 1633. Thompson, in his history of Long Island, says that in 1638 he became the first pastor of the church of Sandwich, on Cape Cod, and devoted much of his time to instructing the Indians. In 1647 he was employed by the commissioners of the United Colonies as a missionary, and resided most of his time at Plymouth. In 1653 he visited Long Island in company with some of his former parishioners at Sandwich and purchased Huntington and Oyster Bay.

Associated with him in this purchase were Richard and Robert Williams, who, Thompson states, were Welshmen and brothers, the latter, Robert, being, to use his own language, "a near relative of the celebrated Roger Williams." *QUERIE*: Was Richard the one whom Baylies calls the "Father of Taunton"; and was Robert the one who signed the "compact" in Providence, R. I., in 1640, who was a schoolmaster at Newport in 1665 and in 1672, and whom Roger in his writings frequently calls "my brother?"

Providence, R. I.

R. A. GUILD.

BLIVEN-BARKER-SWARES.—Edward² Bliven (Edward¹) of Westerly, R. I., b. 1694, d. 1775, married May 12, 1719, in that town, Freelove Swares. This is recorded upon the town records. Certain circumstances have led me to conjecture that the bride was identical with Freelove Barker, b. 1698, dau. of Peter¹ Barker (James³, James², James¹) of Westerly, and his first wife Freelove Bliss. The reasons for this conjecture are these: (1) The identity of name, which is an unusual one. (2) The bondsmen for the inventory at the death of Peter Barker in 1725 were Joseph Barker, his brother, and Edward Bliven. This is explained, if Edward was his son-in-law. (3) The Barkers and the Blivens were members of the same church, the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Westerly. (4) In the Bliven Burying Ground in Westerly were buried not only Edward Bliven, but John Barker and his wife and Peter Barker and his wife. If this conjecture be true, it would appear that Freelove Barker was twice married, and that her first husband bore the name Swares. Only once again does this name occur anywhere in New England, to my knowledge, and that also is in Westerly. Oct. 25, 1739, Abigail Swares married William Ross. I venture to conjecture that this Abigail was the daughter of the above-mentioned Freelove by her first marriage.

It will give me much pleasure to correspond with any one interested in these families.

New Bedford, Mass.

RAY GREENE HULING.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON CLOTH IN NEW ENGLAND.—Providence, R. I., and its immediate and thriving neighbor, Pawtucket, will ever figure in the pages of history as the scenes of the creation of that gigantic industry—the manufacture of cotton cloth. It is true that for ages fabrics had been manufactured from cotton and wool by hand process in the homes of the people, in all civilized nations, and that the colonists of this country produced home-spun cloth by antiquated hand appliances. It is also true that before America had entered upon the modern system of cotton manufacture, England had been given by the inventive genius of some of her sons labor-saving mechanical power in the manufacture of cotton fabrics. But Great Britain exercised a jealous watchfulness over her industries, and statutes were passed prohibiting the exportation of “any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatever,” or models or plans of any appliance for the manufacture of cotton, wool, or silk under a penalty of forfeiture of such machine, etc., a fine of £200 and imprisonment for twelve months. This law was made operative so that foreigners might not be enabled “to work up such manufactures, and greatly diminish the exportation from this kingdom.” It is also true that while Great Britain had entered upon the new career in the cotton manufacture which was to raise her to such a height of wealth and power, plans and models of machinery had been smuggled from that country to this, and that efforts had been made at Bridgewater, Mass., while a mill had actually been built at Beverly, Mass., before any of those efforts had been made at Providence and Pawtucket, which put the cotton manufacturing industry of America on a satisfactory basis. The legislature of Massachusetts, early recognizing the value of machinery in the manufacture of cotton or wool, offered every encouragement to inventors in this direction. A Scotchman, named Colonel Hugh Orr, settled at Bridgewater and engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, sent for two of his countrymen, Robert and Alexander Barr, to come to his works and construct

machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, and the Massachusetts legislature, in October, 1786, granted to the Barrs £200 to enable them to complete "those very curious and useful machines." These machines, however, were not used for manufacturing purposes, but rather for models to diffuse useful information, and they were publicly exhibited. Between 1787-9 the first cotton factory in the country was started at Beverly and received liberal encouragement from the Massachusetts legislature. Its machinery was driven by horse-power. Its spinning mechanism consisted of four jennies, which were little else than the union of a number of spindles in the same machine, operating in the same manner as the one-thread wheel by hand. They were, however, of but little use, still, they probably had some influence upon what subsequently occurred at Providence.

In 1788 a spinning frame was built at Providence after a draft obtained at Bridgewater. It was purchased by Moses Brown, of Providence, who, with William Almy, Obadiah, and Smith Brown, "did a small business at Providence at manufacturing on lathes and jennies driven by men." The frame, however, was very imperfect and made very uneven yarn. The ambition of the proprietors was to secure the results obtained by the roller or water frame spinning introduced into England. About this time an advertisement appeared in a Philadelphia paper offering a reward for a machine to make cotton rollers (roller spinning), and this brought to this country from England a young man named Samuel Slater, who is commonly spoken of as the introducer of the cotton manufacture to America, and also as the founder of the manufacture of textile machinery in this country; for up to the time of his coming here, with the exception of the rude saw-mill, grist-mill, and fulling-mill, some rolling and slitting-mills, foot-lathes, a few rough carding engines and spinning jennies, there were substantially no machines in the country, no steam engines, no engine lathes, no machine tools, no artificers' shops with power. Slater was the fifth son of a respectable freeholder in Derbyshire, England, and

had been brought up in a cotton-spinning mill founded at Belper by Jedediah Strutt and Richard Arkwright. Strutt was the son of a farmer and maltster and was the inventor of a machine for making ribbed stockings, and Arkwright was the inventor of the spinning machine and the founder of the factory system in England. Young Slater proved an excellent machinist, and, though a youth and an apprentice, his abilities were recognized by his being made general overseer of the mill. In November, 1789, Slater arrived in New York and spent a few weeks in a small establishment where cotton spinning was carried on by jennies. Learning of Moses Brown's efforts at constructing a spinning machine, he came on to Providence, and on seeing the old machines he condemned them as utterly useless. Finally a contract was made between Almy and Brown, the associates of William Brown, and Slater, for the latter "to direct and make a mill in his own way, which he did." The place selected by Moses Brown for the new enterprise was Pawtucket, then a hamlet with a dozen houses, the site for the new machinery being an old fulling-mill with water-power. Slater proceeded to construct machines after the English models. He had, however, neither plans nor drawings, and had to rely entirely upon his memory. He had to construct his own tools. He had not even a turning-lathe at his command. In order to turn his iron rolls he was compelled to construct a contrivance turned by a crank, an old Indian named Prime being employed for the purpose. In fourteen months the machinery was put into successful operation, and this was the first satisfactory attempt to manufacture cotton in this country with the machines invented by Arkwright and Hargreaves. A partnership was formed between Slater, Almy and Brown, and they carried on their business at Pawtucket for many years, and they built mills on other available sites in the neighborhood. Though the manufacture of cotton was started at Pawtucket, Providence has been the principal recipient of the benefits from this industry, for it was the great centre for buying and selling and receiving and dispatching supplies for factories.

To this circumstance, perhaps, more than any other, Providence owes its progress. Through Slater and his partners, and the men they had given a knowledge of the business to, many factories were built on all the streams centering at Providence.—*From Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of Rhode Island. International Publishing Co., New York.*

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1776.—One hundred and five years after Sir William Berkeley of Virginia wrote, "Thank God we have neither free school nor printing press, and I hope may not for a hundred years to come," New England was circulating fourteen well conducted newspapers, as follows :

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GAZETTE, four pages, Thursdays, size 16x20. Subscription 8s. lawful money, "one half at entrance." Established September, 1756. Daniel Fowle, printer. Office "near the Parade," Portsmouth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE AND BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, four pages, 10x16, Thursdays. Established 1763. Margaret Draper, printer, Boston.

EVENING POST, four pages, 9x14, established 1735, printed Mondays, by T. Fleet, at the "Heart and Crown," Cornhill, Boston.

GAZETTE, two pages, 8x12, established 1719, issued Mondays by Edes and Gill, Boston.

MASS., GAZETTE AND THE BOSTON POST BOY AND ADVERTISER, four pages, 10x16. Established 1760. Published Mondays by Miles and Hicks, office "next door to the Cromwell's Head Tavern" in School street, Boston.

THE MASS., SPY, four pages, 8x10, published Thursdays, subscription price, 6s. 6d. Established 1770. Isaiah Thomas, Editor. Published by Fowle and Thomas, Union Street, "near the market," Boston.

ESSEX GAZETTE, four pages, 10x16, published Tuesdays, subscription 6s. 8d ; established 1768. Samuel Hall, editor

and publisher. Printed at the office "above the Town-House," Salem.

THE ESSEX JOURNAL AND MERRIMACK PACKET, OR THE MASS., AND N. H., GENERAL ADVERTISER, four pages, 10x16, published Wednesdays and Fridays. Subscription, 6s. 8d. Printed by Thomas and Finges at "office opp. Rev. Mr. Porson's meeting house," Newburyport.

RHODE ISLAND.

MERCURY, four pages, 10x14, published Wednesdays. Established 1758. Printed by Samuel Hall, at the office "under the Town School," Newport.

GAZETTE AND COUNTRY JOURNAL, four pages, 10x16, established 1762. John Carter, printer. Office near the Court House, Providence.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., JOURNAL AND NEW HAVEN POST BOY, four pages, 8x13, published Fridays, established 1767. Printed by F. & S. Greene, New Haven.

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, four pages, 8x10, issued Saturdays. Established 1755. Published by James Parke "at the Post Office, near the sign of the White Horse," New London.

CONNECTICUT COURANT, four pages, 9x17, issued Mondays. Established 1764. Published by Ezra Watson "at the Heart and Crown," near the North Meeting-House, Hartford.

THE SACO VALLEY FRESHET, OCTOBER, 1785.—The most beautiful features of the scenery of North Conway, N. H., are the broad intervals of the Saco river. The river at this point is from 8 to 12 rods wide and from 2 to 7 feet deep. Its course is rapid, over a rough and stony bed. It has been known to rise thirty feet within twenty-four hours, flooding all the meadows and sweeping up against the flanking terraces. In 1785 the Saco overflowed the banks and did great damage. The freshet is described in Col. McMillan's petition to the Assembly for relief as follows:

"To the Hon., the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. :

"Humbly sheweth, Andrew McMillan, Esq., in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Conway, in the county of Strafford in said State; That said town is situated on Saco river, about twenty miles southeast from the White Hills; That it is often flowed by sudden and heavy rains, which cause great damage; That in the month of October, 1785, an unusual rain fell, which raised the river to a much greater height than was ever known before, the water overflowing the banks, deluged the surrounding country, greatly injured many farms, totally ruined others, drowned many of the cattle, carried off almost all the fences, damaged some buildings, destroyed others, and swept away or ruined great part of the produce of the town, the inhabitant's sole dependence for support." The estimate of the losses sustained, according to Col. McMillan, was as follows: "About three hundred and twenty-seven acres of arable and mowing land, totally spoiled; two barns carried away with all the hay and grain in them; seven dwelling houses and four barns so much damaged as to oblige the owners to rebuild them again; and as the most of the barns stood on the intervale, a great part of the hay was lost; ten oxen; twelve cows; eighty sheep; two horses; and twenty swine drowned; a large quantity of flax which was spread in the intervale; a greater part of the corn then in the fields; almost every rod of fence in the town; and every bridge, great and small, two of which cost the town about one hundred pounds; also one ton and a half of potash consumed, besides many other losses."

Col. McMillan, whose descendants are still to be found in Conway, was one of the original grantees. He moved from Concord, N. H., in 1774; he was a lieutenant in the French war, and for his services as such, in accordance with a proclamation of the King, Oct. 7, 1763, he received a grant of 2000 acres of land north of Conway, and now within the limits of Bartlett, said grant being dated Oct. 25, 1765. He was a prominent man there until his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1800, at the age of 70. R. H. T

A VALUABLE GIFT TO THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Junius S. Morgan, the London banker, has made the Connecticut Historical Society the recipient of a literary work of great importance, entitled "*Fac Similes of the Man-*

uscripts Relating to America, from 1763 to 1783, in the Archives of England, France, Holland and Spain." The series consists of one hundred volumes, costing \$2500. It will take ten years to complete this series. There are to be but two hundred copies of the work printed, the negatives being destroyed as soon as each volume is printed. The only other copy in Connecticut will be in the Yale University Library. This publication is to be a catalogue of the documents relating to the Revolutionary War now remaining in foreign archives, with exact photographic fac similes. Many of these manuscripts are in a decaying condition and are already almost illegible. The Cesnola catalogue of Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum has recently been given to the society by Mr. Morgan, who, it is said, has other gifts in mind.—*Boston Transcript*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TRAMP LAW, 1719.—A Colony Law passed 1719, provided for the erection and regulation of houses of correction for the Province, designed for the keeping, correcting and setting to work "of rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, and lewd and idle persons." Such persons, on conviction before a justice of the peace or the court of sessions, were to be sent to the house of correction and set to work under the master or overseer of that institution. Upon his admission, the unlucky culprit was to be put in shackles, or to be whipped, not to exceed ten stripes, unless the warrant for his commitment otherwise directed. (*Colonial Laws of 1718-1719*.) Such was the New Hampshire *tramp law* one hundred and seventy years ago. By an act of the General Court in 1766, this act for the maintenance of houses of correction was extended to towns, with the like powers and duties in respect to them, and coupled with the duty and authority to choose masters or overseers of them at the annual election.—*Granite State Monthly*.

Queries.

HISTORICAL.

1. THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CONFINED IN JAIL AT HARTFORD, CONN., 1776.—In the published proceedings of the Connecticut Council of Safety, August 1, 1776. I find the following:

“VOTED, That the Mayor of New York be brought down to Hartford, and there confined.” I would like to learn more of this order. Why was the Mayor of New York confined in Hartford jail?

Hartford, Conn.

CHARTER OAK.

[The Mayor of New York, David Mathews, Esq., was ordered to be sent to Hartford by the Provincial Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, he having been accused, in that State, of treasonable practices against the “states of America,” with the request that he might be safely kept and confined until he could be brought to trial for the crime committed, which at that time, from the peculiar circumstances of the State of New York, could not be done. Much relating to this subject can be found in the “American Archives,” by Peter Force, Fifth Series, Vol. 1, pp. 1549–50–51. We shall refer to it again.]

2. THE REGICIDES IN NEW ENGLAND.—Where can I find a reliable account of Goffe, Dixwell and Whalley, the Regicides of King Charles I? I wish to obtain the best account of their lives during their exile.

Mount Salem, Ky.

P. J. TAYLOR.

[The most carefully written account of the Regicides that we have seen, is a paper read before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, February 5, 1869, by Chandler Robbins, D. D., and published by the society in its collection, “Massachusetts and its Early History,” 1869.]

3. THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.—In a newspaper article before me I read that “the appearance of a New England delegate made it possible for the House of

Representatives of the U. S., at the first session of the first Congress, on April 1, [1789] to proceed to business." Who was the delegate and from what State did he come?

St. Johns, N. B.

J. PETERS.

[It was a New Jersey delegate, James Schureman, whose arrival on the floor of the house, at the time mentioned, made it possible for the opening of the first session of Congress.]

4. REV. MR. CUTLAR'S YALE COLLEGE SERMON, 1719.—

Where can I find a copy of the sermon preached before Yale College, Oct. 18, 1719? It was printed by order of the General Court of Conn.

J. R.

[The sermon referred to, by Mr. Cutlar, was delivered before the General Assembly of Connecticut. We do not know where a copy can be found. Mr. Cutlar was at the time mentioned "Reetor of Yale College."]

5. THE TOWN CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, BOSTON, 1708-9.—I am much interested in the history of my native place, Boston, Mass., and always read what the "older inhabitants" say about it in the public prints. Some time ago I saw a reference to the town charter of about 1708 or 9, the writer quoting these words:—"It is a *whelp now, it will be a lion by-and-by, knock it in the head.*" Can the editor of the Notes and Queries, or some of its readers, explain the quotation?

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. R. M.

[The citizens of Boston, about the time mentioned, appointed a committee to draw up a charter of incorporation. They reported on the 14th of March, 1709. On the question being put to the people, it was voted not to accept the charter as proposed. We are unable, at present, to give the origin of the quotation made use of by our correspondent. Perhaps some of our Boston friends can do so.]

6. ELIZEUS BURGESS, GOV. OF MASSACHUSETTS.—I have a letter in my possession in which reference is made to "Elizeus Burgess, Gov. of Massachusetts, New England," but

I cannot find his name on a list that I have. What became of him?

Warren, Oregon.

T. BURGESS.

[Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Gov. of Massachusetts in November, 1715, he having been appointed in March, 1714, but he never came over to perform his duties. He resigned 1716.]

7. OBSERVATION ROCK AND BEWITTS BROW, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Can any one inform me where was "Observation Rock or Bewitts Brow," in the town of Providence, R. I.?

Providence, R. I.

J. E. LESTER.

GENEALOGICAL

8. CLARKE, HACKER—Who were the parents of Rose Clarke? She married Seth Spooner of Dartmouth, Mass., in 1719. Tradition makes her a descendant of one of Governor Walter Clarke's brothers. She named a son Walter. Who were the parents of Joshua Hacker's wife Martha——? She was born about 1725 and died in Providence, R. I., 1797.

Box 81, Providence, R. I.

J. O. AUSTIN.

9. ALDRICH.—George Aldrich, of Derbyshire, England, came to America in 1631, settled first in Dorchester, Mass., then in Braintree, and in 1663, before the seventh month, came to what is now Mendon, he, with five others, being its first pioneers. It is supposed that this George Aldrich was the progenitor of all that name now living in this country. Information concerning this matter is desired. In times past there lived in Bristol, R. I., many who spelled their name Oldridge. Were they a branch of the Aldrich race?

Mendon, Mass.

M. M. ALDRICH.

10. MANCHESTER.—Edward Manchester married Feb. 4, 1720, Anna Williston of Little Compton, R. I. Who were his parents, and when was he born?

204 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio. D. W. MANCHESTER.

11. PAIN.—I would like information of John Pain who married Susanna Stillwell, August 2, 1783, and of their descendants, in order to complete the record of a branch of the

Pain family. Both families lived on Staten Island, and John Pain is supposed to have gone to Providence, R. I.

310 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. CHARLES E. PEARCE.

12. MARSEILLES.—Who was the Charles Marseilles of New York, addressed by Jacob Dudie (Caspipina) in Revolutionary times?

Exeter, N. H.

CHARLES MARSEILLES.

13. HOOKER.—About one hundred years ago, Rowland and Martin Hooker, brothers, went from Connecticut to Timmouth, Vt. For genealogical purposes, information of them and their descendants is sought.

289 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. EDWARD HOOKER.

14. LANMAN.—James Lanman (or Landman) married Joanna, daughter of Dr. Thomas Boylston, at Watertown, Mass., July 5, 1714. When did he emigrate to America, and in what year did he die?

Garden City, N. Y.

MRS. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

15. THORPE.—David Thorpe, of Conn., born 1734, died 1811, married Highly Bishop, who died 1807. They were from Milford or Bethany. I would like any information as to their ancestry.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. GEO. B. SANFORD, U. S. A.

16. MIND.—Is there any known record of a family of this name (Mind) in New England before 1685, and if so, in what town?

Elizabeth, N. J.

F. L. POPE.

17. STEBBINS, BIGGS, COSSITT.—I wish to obtain records of descendants (excepting Jonathan) of Samuel Stebbins, born Springfield, Mass., May 13, 1683, married Hannah Hitchcock. Also of Eliphalet Briggs, of Keene, N. H., born Taunton, Mass., 1734. Also parentage of René Cossitt, born France about 1690. Brought to Connecticut as prisoner of war by Capt. Matthews about 1711. I desire information concerning an ancient volume of poems by Jonathan Stebbins, supposed to be in Longmeadow.

Adrian, Mich.

FREDERICK BRIGGS STEBBINS.

18. DAVIS.—I will pay what is right for genealogical information concerning Nathaniel Davis, probably of Roxbury township, Morris Co., N. J., who in Somerset Co. court proceedings is styled "Captain of the Rioters," who ejected Joseph Dolrimple in Co. of Morris, N. J., March, 1747. I especially wish the name of his wife, and names, date of birth, &c., of his children.

1209 Logan Ave., Denver, Col.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

19. BERNON.—I am desirous of obtaining information of the family of Gabriel Bernon and his first wife, Esther LeRoy. She died at Newport, 14th June, 1710, and was buried in the common cemetery there, in the 56th year of her age. They had, Gabriel (died a bachelor), Marie (m. Abraham Tourtellot), Esther (m. May 30, 1713, Adam Powell), Sara (m. Nov. 11, 1722, Benj. Whipple), Jeanne (m. Oct. 11, 1722, was the second wife of Wm. Coddington). Who were Esther LeRoy's parents and from what part of France did she come, and at what date did she immigrate?

29 Rue Clement Marot, Paris, France. J. RUTGERS LEROY.

20. CORNELL.—1. Information solicited respecting the descent of John Cornell, of Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., who it is supposed married Abigail Whitehead, and was the father of Whitehead Cornell, and grandfather of John of Brooklyn, L. I. Was he the son of William or Thomas, sons of Richard, son of Thomas of Cornell's Neck? Bolton says Thomas, probably incorrectly. 2. Some account of descent of Gulliam Cornalis, afterwards called Cornell. 3. Can information be obtained of the descent of Joshua, son of Thomas, of Cornell's Neck? 4. Also of his brother William? 5. Also of Jacob, son of Richard, son of 1st Thomas? 6. Information relative to the Duyekinek family solicited.

Nice, France.

REV. JOHN CORNELL.

21. LILLIBRIDGE, WOODMANSEE.—Thomas² Lillibridge, (Thomas¹) born 1703, died 1757, married, June 12, 1726, in Westerly, R. I., Mary Woodmansee, who were the parents of the bride?

New Bedford, Mass.

RAY GREENE HULING.

22. GARDNER, GREENE.—My mother's paternal grandfather, John⁴ Gardner, 1745-1815, owned land and slaves at or near Newport, R. I., prior to the Revolution, also ships in the West India trade, and was one of the citizens arrested by the British as sureties against a popular uprising while they remained at Newport. He died in western New York. Can anyone confirm or dispute the tradition that his father John³ was son of William² and grandson of George¹ and Hored (Long) Gardner or Gardiner of Newport, R. I.? Had William² children not mentioned in his will? Who were the ancestors of Jonathan Berry, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., born 1790, who married Bathsheba, daughter of Langford and Abigail (Thomas) Green?

Box 195 Concord, Mich.

A. M. SHOTWELL.

23. THOMPSON.—Enos Thompson, son of Samuel and Rebecca Thompson, born August 18, 1717, at Westville, Conn., married, and moved with his daughter Abiah to Amenia, N. Y. Who was his wife, and whence her family and descent? See Cothrens Woodbury, p. 729.

Salem, N. Y.

JAMES GIBSON.

24. LADD.—I desire information of the families (marriages and births) of Daniel, born May 25, 1688; William, born May 10, 1689; Joseph, born Oct. 16, 1693; Mary, born Dec. 29, 1696; Benjamin, born Jan. 29, 1698; Jonathan, born 1701; Caleb, born Jan. 2, 1704; and of Rebecca, born Sept. 15, 1706, all children of Joseph and Rachel Ladd of Little Compton, R. I. Can any one of your readers inform me who Samuel Ladd, son of William and Elizabeth (Tompkins) married?

677 County St., New Bedford Mass. WARREN LADD.

25. SISSON.—I desire information regarding the ancestors of Joseph Sisson (died in 1836 or 37) and whom he married. He had sons Peleg and Benjamin. Peleg left Newport, R. I., in 1812, being 18 years old. There are many of the name, (Joseph Sisson) in the Rhode Island records, but I have no means of identifying any of them with the above mentioned.

18 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, Mass. WILSON WATERS.

26.—CARR.—I desire information regarding the descendants of James and Francis Carr, sons of Gov. Caleb Carr of Rhode Island. I am engaged in compiling a history of the Carr family, and will be pleased to correspond with any persons interested. I desire to purchase Nos. 1 and 2 of the Newport Historical Magazine (July and Oct. 1880) or a bound volume of Vol. 1.

Rockton, Ill.

E. I. CARR.

27. GIBBS.—Information is wanted as to the ancestry of George Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., born Aug. 15, 1695, died Aug. 6, 1755, and also of his wife, Ruth Hart, who died June 4, 1784, aged 75. Was she a descendant of Roger Williams?

Newport, R. I.

WOLCOTT GIBBS.

28. MUMFORD.—Information wanted relative to the ancestors of Stephen Mumford (born 1639, died 1707), who came from London, England, 1664, and settled in Newport, R. I. He was one of the founders of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, in 1671, at Newport. His wife, Ann ———, was born 1635, and died 1698. I also desire information relative to the ancestors of Benjamin Mumford, of Newport, R. I., who died 1773. His wife was Ann, daughter of John and Peace (Perry) Mumford, born 1701, and granddaughter of the Stephen Mumford first named. I can find no relationship between Benjamin and Stephen. I shall be glad to correspond with any person having Mumford records.

313 Chestnut St., Phil., Penn.

J. P. MUMFORD.

29. ROGERS —What was the maiden name of Patience, wife of Jeremiah Rogers of Newport, R. I. She died Sept. 28, 1802, aged 86 years. He died about 1764-5. Their children, born Middletown, R. I., were Thomas, b. May 29, 1739, Mary, b. March 15, 1740, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1743, Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1745, Ruth, b. July 22, 1747, James, b. Nov. 9, 1749, Patience, b. 1752, and prob. Jeremiah, who married Fannie Hoxie in 1783. They were in Tiverton, R. I., 1750, returned to Newport a few years later. Who was Jeremiah

Rogers, Sr.? Any information of this family will be gladly received by

Newport, R. I.

R. H. TILLEY.

30. RICHARDSON.—Information is wanted as to the family connections of William Richardson, "mariner," who married Amy Borden, in Rhode Island, March 27, 1678. He was the father of Thomas Richardson, Treasurer of the Colony in 1757. Can the connection be traced between the above named William R. and Francis Richardson, who was at one time a merchant in Boston, and who moved to New York from that city. His will was proved in Boston, Feb. 17, 1688.

4717 Germantown Ave., Phil., Pa.

BENJ. R. SMITH.

31. PAUL.—Information solicited concerning: 1. Birth-place and parentage of William Paul who left Gravesend, Eng., June 10, 1635, aged 20, in the ship True love de London, for Bermudas. He settled at Taunton, Mass., 1637. 2. Descendants of Zebulon Paul, born Dighton, Mass., 1754, son of William Paul and Hannah Phillips. He was administrator at Dighton in 1795 for his brother, Seth Paul, who left lands in Lower Canada. 3. Descendants of Benjamin Paul, born Berkeley, Mass., 1789, removed to Georgia, had children Omar H. Paul and Alatheia Paul, at Augusta, 1852. Information solicited concerning descent of every family named Paul or Paull.

Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD J. PAUL.

32. KIDDER, DODGE.—I am preparing a Genealogy of all the Kidders in America and hope to have it ready for the press this year. All members of the family and others having any information are earnestly requested to correspond with me. Can anyone tell me of what family was Joanna Dodge, of Salem, second wife of Samuel Kidder, (m. about 1768), who died Oct. 19, 1819, aged 79 years? Also of what family was Mary Kidder, m. Jan. 1, 1767, Caleb Brooks. (See page 529, Brooks' history of Medford.)

47 Court St., Boston, Mass.

MISS S. B. KIDDER.

33. CHAPMAN, KAIGHN.—Brenton Chapman, son of Peleg and Mary, of Newport, R. I., married Rebecca Kaighn about 1780, and had Elizabeth, Peleg and Rebecca. Rebecca, widow of Brenton Chapman, died Newport, R. I., Jan. 16, 1813, aged 52. Any information relative to Brenton Chapman or of the parents of his widow solicited.

Newport, R. I.

R. H. TILLEY.

34. STILES.—Samuel Stiles, born at Boxford, Mass., in 1682, may have married (as second wife) Abigail Pendleton, either in Windham Co., Conn., or in Rehoboth, R. I., some time between 1714 and 1743. A record of this marriage is wanted, or of any marriage of a woman named Pendleton to a man named Stiles, that may be found in any of the towns formerly included in Rehoboth, R. I., or in any town belonging to Windham Co., Conn. I also desire to know the date and place of birth of John Stiles, son of ——— Stiles and Abigail Pendleton. Also, date and place of marriage of the said John Stiles and Lucy Johnson (their eldest son, Reuben, was born 1761). Also, date and place of marriage, and record of child, of Moses Stiles and Phebe, his wife; undoubtedly the same Moses Stiles who was living at Windham, Conn., in 1730–32, and received deed of land at Ashford, Conn., in 1735.

52 Johnson St., Lynn, Mass. MRS. MARY S. P. GUILD.

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Announcements.

COCKS FAMILY.—The subscriber contemplates compiling a genealogy of the family of Cock, Cock or Cox, as descended from James Cock of Setauket, 1659, Oyster Bay, 1661, and would desire correspondence, particularly as to his history previous to 1659.

Glen Cove, Queens Co. N. Y.

GEO. W. COCKS.

CRANDALL.—A genealogy of the Crandall family (both male and female branches) is being prepared. Correspondence solicited.

West Bethel, Me.

E. G. DAVIS.

TENNEY.—Miss M. J. Tenney, Haverhill, Mass., is compiling for publication, a genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Tenney, of Rowley, Mass., 1638.

BILLINGS.—I am compiling a genealogy of the Billings family. Information and correspondence solicited.

Billingsbridge, Ontario, Canada. CHARLES BILLINGS.

CHATHAM, CONN.—Information desired respecting the early settlers of Chatham, Conn. Correspondence solicited and information given.

92 Dewitt St., New Haven, Conn. MARTIN L. ROBERTS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AND THE TOWN OF HANOVER, N. H.—Mr. Frederick Chase, Hanover, N. H., is about to publish a history of Dartmouth College and of the Town of Hanover, N. H. The first volume, covering the period prior to 1815, will be first issued. It will contain upwards of 600 pages, besides an adequate index, and may be expected during the winter. The price of each volume will be \$3.50. Send subscriptions to Mr. Chase.

EMERY.—I am compiling a genealogy of the descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Romsey, who came to America in the ship *James*, and landed in Boston, June 3, 1635. Shall be glad of any information relating to their descendants.

244 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y. RUFUS EMERY.

PUTNAM.—Mr. Eben Putnam, box 2713, Boston, Mass., has compiled a history of the Putnam family which is soon to be published by the Salem Press Publishing Co., of Salem, provided sufficient subscriptions are received. The price has been fixed at \$6. Mr. Putnam desires information concerning the descendants of John Putnam of Danvers, 1634, and of all others of the name. Genealogical blanks sent on application.

LANMAN.—I am compiling a genealogy of the Lanman family, and will be grateful for any data relating to Lanman or Landman.

Lock-box 20, Garden City, N. Y. MRS. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

WELD.—I am engaged in the compilation of a History and Genealogy of the Weld family, and shall be glad to communicate with any person who has information for, or interest in such work.

160 Broadway, New York, N. Y. J. EDWARD WELD.

ROE.—Since 1883 I have labored upon a history of the Roe family in America with reference to publication. Incidentally my quest includes the names of Seelye, Wade, Alverson and Brewster. Any information pertaining to these names will be gratefully received.

Worcester, Mass.

ALFRED S. ROE.

WESCOTT.—The Wescott Genealogy, by Judge Bullock of Bristol, R. I., will be published the coming spring. But a limited edition will be privately printed for gratuitous distribution to descendants and friends.

ONE THOUSAND REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. John C. Rand, of Boston, has completed the text of a work on which he has been engaged for some time, a volume, unique in its way, and in the nature of things, full of matter never before published, and yet one which will prove a most valuable contribution to accurate genealogical data regarding the lives of a thousand of the leading citizens of Massachusetts. As the first edition is already provided for by subscription, it is proposed to publish a second, to be devoted to the use of Libraries and Educational Institutions. The price of the second edition will be \$5.00, just one half the price charged the original subscribers, whose sketches appear.

A NATIONAL CAMBRIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Mr. Henry Blackwell, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., has for many years been busily engaged in compiling a Bibliography of Wales. As historians and genealogists of New England are interested in the Welsh, this work will be of value. In order that this Bibliography may be as complete as possible, it is necessary that the compiler receive the co-operation of all those who are interested in the literature of Wales. Mr. Blackwell will be pleased to correspond with all interested.

HICKS FAMILY.—Mr. Benjamin Hicks, Old Westbury, N. Y., is compiling a genealogy of the Hicks family. He will be glad to receive information and to correspond with all who may wish to exchange family items.

DUTTON.—W. Tracy Eustis, 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass., is engaged in writing a history of the Dutton family.

TREAT.—John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, Mass., is preparing a Genealogy of the descendants of Richard, Robert, James and Matthias Treat, who were born in England, probably in London, and came to New England about 1636. He has already some 1500 families, and intends to go to press with his work soon. All members of the family, and others, having information, are earnestly requested to correspond with him.

DIARY OF WILLIAM PYNCHON, OF SALEM, MASS.—Dr. J. Oliver, of Boston, well known as a careful and intelligent student of American history, has edited the diary of William Pynchon of Salem, and his book will be published at an early day. This diary was written during the middle and latter years of the eighteenth century, and gives an accurate picture of Salem's social and political life in that interesting period. It will be issued by the Riverside Press.

GARDNER, GREENE, CARR, &C. — In harmony with others who may be at work upon portions of the same, I hope to complete genealogies of the Gardiner, Gardner, Watson and Langford families of Rhode Island, and descendants of the Quaker branches of the posterity of John Greene of Warwick, R. I. Also the descendants of Samuel Moore (called Moores by Savage) of Newbury, Mass., and Woodbridge, N. J. Also descendants of Margaret, daughter of Robert Carr, 1614-81, of Newport, R. I., and wife of Richard Hartshorne, of Monmouth Co., N. J. Also the descendants of Abraham Shotwell of Elizabethtown, N. J., 1665, whose son John is said to have married, in 1679, Elizabeth Burton (who were her parents?). Any data or references relating to either of these families will be appreciated.

Box 195, Concord, Mich.

A. M. SHOTWELL.

REYNOLDS.—Mr. J. P. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I., is compiling a genealogy of the Reynolds family. He will be glad to correspond with any descendant of Nathaniel Reynolds of Bristol, R. I.

THE DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Mr. W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the Detroit Journal Co., desires to receive, by postal, the address of all living male and female descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, the name and State of the ancestor. Send communications to

Detroit, Mich.

THE DETROIT JOURNAL CO.

PARKER.—A limited genealogy of the Parker family is being prepared by Theo. Parker, of Worcester, Mass. His work will embrace such of the name as are descended from the Parker family of Lexington, Mass., and a general view of other Parker families of New England. Any communications, especially anything regarding the Lexington family or descendants, will be cheerfully received by addressing

106 Piedmont St., Worcester, Mass. THEO. PARKER.

HISTORY OF MONTVILLE, CONN.—I am engaged in compiling the history of Montville, Conn., which will include the genealogy of many of its first settlers.

Oakdale, Conn.

H. A. BARKER.

HISTORY OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.—Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., founded by Sir Francis Nicholson, and a few resident adherents to the Church of England on the island of Rhode Island, in 1698, was sustained in its infancy by the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in Foreign parts, and encouraged by Queen Anne, to whom touching acknowledgements were made by the rector and church wardens. The history of this church should be preserved in a lasting form. To this end Mr. George C. Mason, a local historian, has labored long in collecting material, to which he has added copious notes—brief sketches of men who worshiped in this sacred edifice, built in 1725—men of learning, Governors of the Colony, Kings, Attorneys, Collectors of

the Customs under the Stamp Act, officers who fought at Crown Point, Louisburg and Canada, and naval heroes. The sum of twelve hundred dollars is needed to publish the work. The receipt of any sum, which those interested may be pleased to contribute, will be promptly acknowledged by

Newport, R. I. GEORGE J. MAGILL, }
V. MOTT FRANCIS. } COMM.

CONNECTICUT COLONIAL RECORDS.—The fifteenth volume of these Records, edited by Charles J. Hoadly, A. M., is in press, and will probably be ready by April 1st. This volume covers the period from May, 1775, to October, 1776.

AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT.—Charles H. Browning, Esq., of Ardmore, Penn., is revising his collection of genealogies, entitled "Americans of Royal Descent," and would like corrections and additions to his book sent him as soon as possible.

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Magazines and Newspapers.

THE WITCHCRAFT MANIA.—*The Essex Co. Mercury*, Salem, Mass., of December 18, 1889, has an interesting letter from J. Prince, of Washington, D. C., giving much valuable information relating to the witchcraft delusion and other historical facts of the neighborhood of Salem, Mass. The letter also contains genealogical data relating to the Proctor family.

ROGER WILLIAMS.—Mr. Wm. Henry, of Llanelly, Wales, contributes an interesting article to the *Carmarthenshire Notes*, for Oct. 1889, published at Llanelly, Wales, on the birthplace of Roger Williams. This controversy has brought out many opinions in the Welsh newspapers, more particularly in the *South Wales Daily News*. The July, 1889, number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* contains an article by Mr. Waters, giving the result of his researches in England. The facts presented leave little doubt that Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I., was a

son of James and Alice Williams of London. We expect to find, in the future numbers of the Register, much that will help to clear up the mystery of Roger Williams' birth.

DAVIS FAMILY.—The Davis centennial celebration was held Sept. 4, 1889, at Warner, N. H. The *Granite Monthly*, published at Concord, N. H., for November–December, has a good account of the meeting. The Historical address, by A. P. Davis, Esq., which is published in full, is a well written paper, full of historical and genealogical data. Nearly three hundred people were present from different parts of New England.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY opens the new year and its twenty-third volume with a bright and readable January number. An admirable portrait of William Cullen Bryant forms the frontispiece, and a paper by the editor treats of his place in American history. "A Rare Picture of Early New York," painted on the panel of an old Dutch war vessel, a view never before published, is a contribution both in text and illustration from Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett. "Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mrs. Stowe," an extract from the new work of Mrs. McCray, is entertaining, and this is also illustrated; there is from Hon. J. O. Dykman a sketch of "St. Anthony's face" on the Hudson, with a quaint picture of that wonderful piece of natural sculpture. Of special interest for every thoughtful reader is the ably-written study by Hon. Gerry W. Hazelton, of Milwaukee, entitled "Federal and Anti-Federal"; next following, Hon. James W. Gerard shows with dramatic force, in the longest paper of the number, "The Impress of Nationalities upon the City of New York." Price, \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

OLD NEW YORK.—In August last, Mr. W. W. Pasko, 19 Park Place, commenced the publication of a monthly journal relating to the History and antiquities of New York City. Each number contains sixty-four pages of reading matter, thus making two large volumes yearly. This work is in-

tended to cover the entire range of events from the discovery of the Hudson river and the bay down to a period within the recollection of middle-aged persons. The January number contains notes on printing; an article on the DePeyster family; Induction of the Rev. William Vesey; Gleanings from the Surrogate's office; The Olden Times; A Boy's Reminiscences, and many interesting minor paragraphs. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—The New England Magazine for January is a good number. It contains among other good things, an illustrated article on the "New England Meeting-house and the Wren Church"; "Candlelight in Colonial Times"; "Boston Musical Composers"; "Did the Father's Vote," and the first installment of "Stories of the Fugitive Slaves." This magazine is an illustrated monthly, intended to popularize general American history and promote historical study. No. 1 of the new series began with the September number. The present volume contains articles on Plymouth, Milford, Sudbury and Gilford, and will be followed by articles on many of our old New England towns. Under the editorial control of Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., and Mr. Edwin D. Mead, it will certainly keep its place among the foremost of our historical magazines. \$3.00 per annum. 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

DEACON GERSHEM PALMER.—The Narragansett Weekly, Westerly, R. I., of January 30, 1890, has an article on the family of Deacon Gershem Palmer (1645-1719) by Judge Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn.

THE DEDHAM HISTORICAL REGISTER.—The Dedham, Mass., Historical Society has issued the first number of a Quarterly which is intended to "present the phases of social life within the original township of Dedham since its settlement, and the relation of the town to the history of these times." It is an interesting number, and contains a brief sketch of the society; Diary of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, beginning in 1758; Incidents in the history of West Dedham;

The Fisher Family ; The Penal Institutions of West Dedham : Gleanings from Newspaper Literature : Dedham in the Rebellion ; Bibliography of Dedham ; and many interesting Notes and Queries. The subscription price is \$1 per annum.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for January comes to us too late to give a review of its contents. Among the important articles may be mentioned the excellent sketch of Increase Niles Tarbox, D. D., S. T. D., by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D. ; "The Butterfields of Middlesex" ; "Axtells of America" ; "Thomas Cooper of Boston and his Descendants" ; "Soldiers in King Philip's War" ; and Mr. H. F. Waters' contribution, "Gleanings in England." This number is the first of Vol. XLIV. Boston, 18 Somerset St.

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Boof Notes.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.]

THE LIFE JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL.D.—By his grandchildren, W. P. Cutler and Julia P. Cutler. 2 vols. 8 vo. Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati. \$5.

Rev. Dr. Cutler was prominent in Massachusetts as a clergyman, scientist, and politician for fifty years prior to 1820. This work has been carefully prepared by his grandchildren, Hon. Wm. P. Cutler and Miss Julia P. Cutler, of Marietta, Ohio, from hitherto unpublished family papers in their hands.

The earlier chapters covering the period to 1783 contain a vivid picture of life in New England, in colonial times, and during the Revolutionary War, in which Dr. Cutler served two campaigns as chaplain.

The account of a visit to the White Mountains with Rev. Jeremy Belknap and others in 1784, and of a second visit in 1804 ; the correspondence with Mr. Belknap, largely con-

cerning the early days of the American Academy of Arts and Science; the botanical correspondence with Professor Peck, Dr. Muhlenburgh, Samuel Vaughn, and others in America, Dr. Jonathan Stokes, of England, and Drs. Schwartz and Paykull, of Sweden, will be of special interest to all scientists.

WINSLOW MEMORIAL FAMILY RECORDS. WINSLOWS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA.—By David Parsons Holton, A. M., M. D., and his wife, Mrs. Frances K. Holton. Vol. II. New York; pp. 840. Illustrated.

The second volume of this valuable work is ready for delivery. All who wish to possess a copy should apply at once, to Mrs. Frances K. Holton, 23 Day Ave., Westfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON AND MOUNT VERNON.—The Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N Y., has published four valuable volumes of collections.

The fourth, which has just been issued, is made up of Moncure D. Conway's collection of hitherto unpublished Washington letters, edited with an historical and genealogical introduction. It is entitled "George Washington and Mt. Vernon," and the letters—127 in number—are nearly all addressed to the managers of the Mt. Vernon estate, in the absence of the owner during his presidential term. The collection was purchased from the family of that manager, William Pearce, by Hon. Edward Everett, whose intention it was to edit and publish them. At his death they were purchased from his heirs by Mr. James Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, who presented them to the Long Island Historical Society. Although the letters all deal with the common affairs of life, they are of remarkable interest.

THE DRIVER FAMILY: A Genealogical Memoir of the Descendants of Robert and Phebe Driver, of Lynn, Mass. With an appendix containing Twenty-three Allied Families. 1592-1887. Compiled by a Descendant, Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cooke, of New York City. 8vo pp. 531.

Cambridge, Mass., John Wilson & Son, University Press, 1889.

This elaborate and beautifully printed volume is, as the author tells us, the result of three years careful inquiry into all known sources of information relating to the Driver family. In this undertaking, as well as in tracing the history of the allied families, Mrs. Cooke had the valuable aid of Mr. Perley Derby, the well-known genealogist of Salem, Mass. One needs only to glance through the book to see that it is considerably more than a mere collection of names and dates, and that it is full of matter of interest to the general reader. Wills, deeds, letters, newspaper extracts and other valuable data, are profusely distributed through the volume, and greatly enliven the dryer details of family history. The Appendix occupies considerably more than half the book, and is devoted to an account of twenty-three allied families; of these, the histories of fifteen are now published for the first time. They include the names of Archer, Babbidge, Beckford, Cash, Crowninshield, Daland, Flint, Ives, Luscomb, Metcalf, Moses, Palmer, Patterson, Saunders, and Wellman. While the author has evidently taken great care to secure general accuracy, she will doubtless receive many valuable additions and corrections from interested readers.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.

SHIPBUILDING ON NORTH RIVER, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASS., with Genealogies. 1640-1872. By L. Vernon Briggs. Boston. 1889.

An interesting and valuable addition to the local literature of New England has been presented by Mr. L. Vernon Briggs, of Hanover, Mass. The volume is dedicated to Dr. Henry I. Bowditch. Mr. Briggs has spent but eighteen months on this book, having taken up only his spare time in the work. It contains, besides a history of shipbuilding and biographical sketches of ship-builders, a large amount of genealogical information. It is illustrated with portraits, views of the various shipyards, and of various interesting localities, maps, &c.

English Records.

MR. J. HENRY LEA, of Fairhaven, Mass., now engaged in Genealogical Investigations in England, would be pleased to undertake searches for

AMERICAN FAMILIES

in the Probate Courts, Public Record Office, Parish Registers, &c., on
VERY MODERATE TERMS. Address

60 GRACECHURCH STREET,

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VOL. 1.

APRIL.

No. 2



* Contents. *

NOTES.—Indian Relics in Connecticut. New England Newspapers. Rum and Sugar in "ye good old times." A Granite Pillar on Tower Hill, R. I. The Grave of the First White Woman born in N. E. A Worthy Example of Patriotism. Naming the Village of Adamsville, R. I. The Fortunes of War. The First Dramatic Performance at Newport, R. I. The Home of John Kilburn.

QUERIES —HISTORICAL.—Rhode Island Medals and Tokens. A Connecticut Parson compelled to Chew up Paper Money in 1777. Haunted Houses in Salem. GENEALOGICAL.—Holmes. Burdick. Stevens. Hitchcock. Adams. Pendleton. Smith. Salisbury. Benjamin. Brightman. Nelson. Burton. Benton. Laritord. Thrupp. Bisha. Franklin. Hailston. Greene. Eldridge. Briggs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The Descendants of Richard Sares (Sears). Stebbins Family. A Directory of American Writers. Mitchell Genealogy. History of Montville, Conn. Spooner Family. The Hawley Record.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.—The Portsmouth, N. H., Journal—The Shackford Family. The Sabbath Recorder—The Stillman Family. Dedham Historical Register. Old New York. The New England Magazine. American Notes and Queries.

BOOK NOTES.—Records of the Town of Plymouth, Mass. The Beginnings of New England. Manchester, Mass., Town Records. Historical Sketches of the Lawrence Family. The Diary of William Pyncheon. Genealogy of the Breck Family. History of New England. The Life and Times of Ephraim Cutler. Genealogy of the Dows or Dowse Family. Battlefields of 61.



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— THE —

New England Notes & Queries.

VOL. 1.

APRIL, 1890.

NO. 2.

Notes.

INDIAN RELICS IN CONNECTICUT.—Discoveries of Indian relics in abundance in all parts of Connecticut, save in the extreme northeast, within the last twelve months have been more numerous than ever before, and of great importance to historians and antiquaries interested in the State. The latest explorations were made in the royal cemetery of the Pequots, in Indiantown, between Ledyard and Stonington, in New London County, where on the Pequot Reservation are the royal sepulchres of the tribe. In past years many old graves have been torn open and rifled of bone lanceheads, shell jewelry, and the like. But the heavy and almost incessant rains of this winter have washed out quantities of long and sharp arrow-heads of a peculiar white stone not found in Connecticut, and of some roughly made little receptacles of crushed oyster shells and clay, mixed and baked. In these cups, it is said, were deposited offerings of food for the dead. Where these cups came from is a mystery, as it is not known that the Pequots ever practiced the art of pottery. A cup of this description was found on the banks of the Thames River, near Mohegan, some years ago, together with a large quantity of wampum. Near by was exhumed the skeleton of a large-

framed man. It was believed that the vessel was stolen from some of the tribes of Southern Indians.

Dr. T. J. Wolfe of New York has discovered the site of an Indian village and burying ground in Winsted, Litchfield County. Many fine instruments of warfare and industry have been unearthed by him, some of which are so finely polished as to lead him to believe that they are paleoliths—that they were done by the mound builders, who antedated the Indians in this part of the country. Fifty-eight arrow points, eighteen lance and spear heads, and twenty other finished articles have been taken out. Fragments of clay vases or cups were found. The stones were of beautiful shape and color, and came from out the State.

At Seaside Park, in Bridgeport, workmen employed about the new residence of P. T. Barnum, in excavating, have found Indian pipes, heads, arrows, tomahawks, drills, pestles and knives in plenty.

In Stratford curious pieces of pottery bearing rude ornaments are taken from numerous graves of dead savages. The Indian settlement was close to the Sound, and in some places the clam and oyster shell deposits about it are two feet deep, indicating a long occupation of the place by the Indians.

Southport, Fairfield and Sandy Hook have furnished many relics within the year. Charles Gray of Southport has found several Indian pipes, an Indian dinner pot and a samp mill—mortar and pestle. The hair found on the heads of some of the skeletons remains long, black and glossy. The finding of stones that are not known in the State is accounted for by the fact that oftentimes the finer work of the earlier Indians or mound builders was appropriated by their ruder successors, and in this way was distributed to districts which the aboriginal artisans never visited.—*Boston Transcript*.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPERS.—The list printed in the January number, on pages 8 and 9, respecting New England newspapers, is not accurate. Edes & Gill's paper in Boston,

the Gazette, was not established in 1719, but in 1755. The Massachusetts Spy was not carried on in Boston in 1776, but in Worcester. Fowle had nothing to do with it at the time of its removal. The Evening Post was discontinued in 1775. The Essex Journal was published by Thomas & Tinges, not Thomas & Finges. It was opposite the Rev. Mr. Parson's meeting-house, not Porson's. The Rhode Island Mercury was published in 1776 by Solomon Southwick. The Connecticut Gazette of New Haven was discontinued in 1767. Parker was not then concerned in it, and died considerably before the Revolution. The Connecticut Gazette of New London was carried on by Timothy Green. The Connecticut Journal was published by T. & S. Green. Ebenezer Watson was the publisher of the Hartford Courant.

W. W. PASKO.

RUM AND SUGAR IN "YE GOOD OLD TIMES."—Would it not be an interesting subject, for the N. E., Notes and Queries, to discuss the use of "rum and sugar," which was considered indispensable at all gatherings for mutual aid in the early part of the last century? The launching of vessels was, in those days, attended by all persons of both sexes, who expected an ample supply of good cheer-rum for the men, and wine for the fairer sex. A barrel of each was the usual allowance on such occasions. The bottle was attractive and probably indispensable in all gatherings, whether log-rolling, raising of houses, corn-busking, or rafting of timber; and a militia company could drill only under the excitement of a treat from the captain. Even at ordinations the reverend divines must have a glass to quicken the fervor of their devotion. In a bill of expenses on such an occasion, in the vicinity of Kittery Point, Maine, there are charged eight quarts of rum and two of brandy, for the clergy and council. And still worse, funerals were made an occasion for circulating the intoxicating cup, where the sighs and tears of sympathizing friends were awakened by the customary beverage, *spiced rum*. I have seen several bills for funeral expenses,

in which this is mentioned. One of them specifies the ingredient thus: "Five gallons of rum, ten pounds of sugar and half a pound of allspice, to make rum."

Kittery, Maine.

T. T. T.

GRANITE MARKS THE SPOT, ON TOWER HILL, R. I., WHERE A SHIPWRECKED CAPTAIN MURDERED HIS BENEFactor.—There has recently been erected a granite pillar, at the spot on Tower Hill road, Wakefield, R. I., where Thomas Carter killed William Jackson, in 1751. It was placed there at the expense of Mr. Joseph P. Hazard. It contains the following inscriptions, cut on its four sides:

"This pillar is erected to the memory of William Jackson of Virginia, who was murdered upon this spot by ship Capt. Thomas Carter of Newport, R. I., who, having been shipwrecked and rendered penniless thereby, and being overtaken by Mr. Jackson, who, also, being on his way North, furnished him money and use of a horse to ride. Having arrived at point indicated by the pillar, Carter there murdered his kind and confiding benefactor with a dagger, about the hour of midnight of Jan. 1, 1751. He was tried and convicted of the crime at the village of Tower Hill on April 4, 1751, and was hung in chains upon a gibbet on May 10, 1751, at the eastern foot of Tower Hill at side of the public highway, where the shrieking, as it were, of its chains during boisterous winds at night was the terror of many persons who lived near thereto or passed by."

THE GRAVE OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN BORN IN NEW ENGLAND.—Among the attractive places for antiquarians to visit, in our State, is the old cemetery in the village of Little Compton, or what perhaps is better known as "The Commons," a triangular lot, where the Methodist Church, Congregational Church, and Post Office Building, seemingly stand guard at its several corners. On a recent visit, by the courtesy of Postmaster George F. Bixby, Esq., we were shown the graves where the dust of once noted personages quietly rest, unless their spirits writhe in agony at the forlorn condition of the old graveyard, where fowls in large numbers are seen scratching in the dust of hallowed ancestry within this sacred enclosure, now partially surrounded by

tumble down walls. Our attention was first called to a granite monument erected in 1882, on the front of which was inserted or paneled in, an old blue slate stone bearing this inscription :

Here lyeth the body
of Elizabeth, the wife
of William Pabodie ;
who died May ye 31st,
1717, and in the 96th
year of her age.

On the north side of the monument is the following:

Elizabeth Pabodie,
Daughter of
The Plymouth Pilgrims,
John Alden &
Pracilla Mullen,
The first White Woman
Born in New England.

On the east side is : "Erected June, 1882."

On the south side is the following poetic effusion :

"A bud from Plymouth's Mayflower springs,
Transplanted here to live and bloom ;
Her memory ever sweet and young,
The centuries guard within this tomb."

Her husband, who rests beside her, has this inscription upon his memorial :

Here lyeth buered
ye body of William
Pabodie, who departed
this life December ye 13th,
1707, in ye 88th year
of his age.

The next of interest was the tomb of Col. Benjamin Church, known to fame by his bravery in the Indian wars, and the conqueror of King Philip the renowned chieftain of

the Wampanoags; of whom Arnold in his State History writes was the first English settler in what is now Little Compton. The inscription upon his tombstone, and also that of his wife who rests beside him, upon which the tooth of time is seemingly encroaching and which should be carefully guarded by some historic society, reads thus :

Here Lyeth Interred the body
of the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
who departed this life, January
the 17th, 1717-8, in ye 78th year of
his age.

Here lyeth Interred the
Body of Alice Church
late wife to the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
She Deceased March ye 5th A. D.
1717-8, in ye 73d year of her age.

The most ancient date we noticed was that on the stone of Mary Price, she having died in 1698.

In marked contrast to the cemetery was the quiet, wide street just east of the enclosure, carpeted with its green lawns and shaded by graceful trees, everything neat and tidy, betokening cleanly habits, giving one sort of a dreamy, restful feeling, when taken for a day from the busy whirl of active business city life.

It would seem by what has been done in the restoration, or efforts to preserve the Pabodie monument, the citizens, or some interested parties, are beginning to realize the value of the treasures which have been committed to their keeping; and it is to be hoped that in the near future the old cemetery will be brushed up, don new garments and receive proper care, thus causing it to be one of the most prominent attractions of Little Compton.—*David Waldron in Narragansett, R. I., Historical Register.*

A WORTHY EXAMPLE OF PATRIOTISM.—When Governor

Trumble, in 1777, recommended to the householders in Connecticut, who were not obliged to do military duty, to form themselves into companies, choose their own officers and equip themselves for the defence of the colonies, a number of aged gentlemen in the town of Waterbury, Conn., assembled, and nominated officers, who were honored with commissions. When the regiment of militia, to which they belonged, was ordered to New York, this company was the first that marched and reached the place of rendezvous. It consisted of twenty men; their ages, added together, equaled one thousand years. They were all married men, and when they went from home, left behind them their wives, with one hundred and forty-nine children. One of them was the father of nineteen children, and twelve grand-children. This company was known as the "married regiment." It would be interesting to have the names of this company. Will some one furnish the roll of this company for publication?"

Hartford, Conn.

CHARTER OAK.

NAMING THE VILLAGE OF ADAMSVILLE, LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.—The following, from the *Newport Mercury* of Dec. 23, 1826, may interest some of the readers of the *Notes and Queries* :

"At a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Little Compton, and borders of Tiverton and Westport, assembled at the head of the River, in Little Compton, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of naming the VILLAGE in the northeast part of said Little Compton, near the head of the west branch of Westport river:—NATHANIEL TOMPKINS being called to the Chair, and N. CHURCH appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting being stated, a Committee was appointed to retire, and agree upon a suitable name for said Village;—the Committee retired for a short time, and then reported, that as the Inhabitants of this Vicinity are so well satisfied with the policy of the present Chief Magistrate of the U. S., that said Village hereafter be known by the name

of ADAMSVILLE.—The Report was unanimously accepted, and the proceedings ordered to be published.

N. CHURCH, *Secretary*.

Little Compton, Dec. 19, 1826."

Tiverton, R. I.

D. C.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.—Among the many singular occurrences in the ancient Indian wars in this country, the strange fortune of Silas and Timothy Rice is not unworthy of particular notice. They were the sons of Mr. Edmond Rice, one of the first settlers of the (now) town of Westborough, in Worcester County, Mass., and carried off by the Indians, on the 8th August, 1704, the one 9 and the other 7 years of age. They soon lost their mother tongue, had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at Cagnawaga. Silas was named *Tookanowras* and Timothy *Oughtsorongoughton*. The latter recommended himself so much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, strength, and warlike spirit, that he arrived to be the third of the six chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740, he came down to see his friends, and viewed the house where his father dwelt, and the place whence he, with the other children, were captivated, of both which he entertained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise of several elderly persons who were then living, though he had lost the English language. He afterwards returned to Canada, and, it is said, was the Chief who made the speech, to General Gage, in behalf of the Cagnawagas, after the reduction of Montreal.

R. H. T.

THE FIRST DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The first dramatic performance ever given in this place was by a company of comedians in the large room of the "King's Arms Tavern," and to evade the law, the manager, Mr. Douglas, announced his place as the Histrionic Academy," and the plays were sometimes called "Moral Dialogues." The following is a copy of the opening bill:

KING'S ARMS TAVERN, NEWPORT, R. I.

On Monday, June 10, 1761, at the Public Room of the above Inn, will be delivered a series of

MORAL DIALOGUES.

In five parts,

depicting the evil effects of Jealousy and other bad passions, and proving that happiness can only spring from the pursuit of virtue.

Mr. Douglas will represent a noble and magnanimous Moor called Othello, who loves a young lady called Desdemona, and after he has married her, harbors (as in too many cases) the dreadful passion of jealousy.

Mr. Allyn will depict the character of a specious villain in the regiment of Othello, who is so base as to hate his commander on mere suspicion, and to impose on his best friends. Of such characters it is to be feared there are thousands in the world, and the one in question may present to us a salutary warning.

Mr. Hallam will delineate a young and thoughtless officer, who is traduced by Mr. Allyn, and getting drunk, loses his situation and his General's esteem. All young men whatsoever, take example from Cassio.

Various other dialogues, too numerous to mention here, will be delivered at night, all adapted to the improvement of the mind and manners. Tickets six shillings each, to be had within. Commencement at 7. Conclusion at half-past 10, in order that every spectator may go home at a sober hour, and reflect upon what he has seen before he retires to rest.

"God save the King,
And long may he sway,
East, North and South,
And fair America."

In Gaine's *Mercury* of Nov. 9, 1761, is noticed the last performance in that place, which occurred Nov. 3d. "Donglas" was performed for the benefit of the poor.

In August, 1762, a law was passed prohibiting theatrical exhibitions. And it was enacted "that the more specially those persons may have the earliest notice, the Governor issued a warrant to an officer, to immediately proclaim the act

by beat of drum through the streets of the compact part of town." After the passage of the act the sheriff brought a copy of the act to the theatre, and at the close of the performance read it to the audience.

In June, 1793, Messrs. J. Harper and H. Placide fitted up an apartment over the brick market house. This room was used for theatrical performances until 1842, when it was altered into a town hall.

Newport, R. I.

WM. H. WESTCOTT.

THE HOME OF JOHN KILBURN.—The town authorities of Walpole, N. H., have erected a tablet to mark the site of the home of John Kilburn. It bears this inscription; "In this field stood the cabin of John Kilburn, the first settler of Walpole, 1749. Here occurred his heroic defence against the Indians, August 17, 1755."

|| || || || ||

Queries.

HISTORICAL.

35. RHODE ISLAND MEDALS AND TOKENS. No. 1.

THE "DUTCH" MEDAL OF 1778-79.—Was this medal struck in Holland? or in England? or in America? By loyalists? friends of the patriots? or these last themselves? Was it in contempt of the Americans? in direct sympathy with them? or to magnify, through kindly motive or not, the good offices of the Dutch? Does other information exist regarding it than by Muller of Amsterdam (Continuation of Van Loon's work, "Beschrijving van Nederlandsche Historie-Penningen" [Description of Dutch Historic Medals], Part VII, 1862, p. 127), Bushnell (Memoirs of Samuel Smith, etc.), Anthon (*American Journal of Numismatics*, II. p. 53), and Paine (*Ibid*, II. p. 80)?

Which face is the obverse? Anthon says the one with Lord Howe's flagship; Paine, that with view of Newport Island, for the reason that it is the same in all the varieties. I would

suggest rather that the obverse be decided by precedence of dates, the face with island bearing 1778, and the other 1779, the result being coincident with Paine's.

There are three varieties: *a*, with "scroll work" under the flagship; *b*, this space vacant; *c*, the void occupied by the word "vlugtende" (retreating), which also occurs upon the other face. That there were in reality but two dies of this reverse is shown by the tool marks, evidently upon the die itself, by which the exergue of *a* or *c* was obliterated. That the die was subsequently filled out again, by insertion, seems negatived by inspection of the medals. Which then was first in order of sequence? A reply to this will probably solve the main mystery.

I would point out that the "scroll work", *a*, which no one seems to have further defined, consists in reality of two triple clusters of laurel leaves (victory) united by a thunder bolt, the motive seeming even more distinct than that of the crossed palm leaves upon the obverse of all the varieties, which depicts the flight of the Americans across Rhode Island, above Newport, to boats in the "East Passage". If my suggestion is correct, this die, if the original one, would seem to have been cut by an English sympathizer, therefore quite certainly not in Holland, and its subsequent mutilation to have been by a patriot.

The language of the reverse in *c* (retreat of the English ship) favors a Dutch or American origin. Upon the other hand, the extreme rarity of this variety, as compared with *b*, or even *a*, might imply that the die was cut in England by or for a patriot, and that either through compulsion or changed ownership the obnoxious word was effaced. Paine imagined that in his *b* he could discover the *v*, *l*, and *d* of "vlugtende." In my own, I think that I can trace the *v*. If this view be true, the obliteration must have been early in the history of the die, for if there had been many issues they could hardly have mostly been called in and destroyed. As to the question of a Holland source, Muller criticizes both the spelling and designs as unlikely to have been by a countryman of his own.

I would further suggest that the palm upon all the obverses typifies not merely victory but martyrdom. That it too was not cut away, whichever of the other imprints was, may have been that its symbolism was not so patent to the common mind; while to every American, laurels for Lord Howe would have seemed an insult, just as his being in "retreat" or "defeated" would have been to an Englishman. The employment of the palm may have been in espousal of the American cause, and not an intimation that British victory was attended by loss of life. The decision of this would help solve the preceding question.

Anthon's theory that the medal was for speculative purposes, and therefore made to meet the views of both contending parties seems disproved by the rarity of even the most common of the varieties. If such had been the case probably both dies would have been coincident in time, and there would have been no necessity for defacing either.

Are these dies, one or both, still in existence? If there are electrotypes, by whom and when were they taken?

The Newport Historical Society has a composition cast of *b*. I have this medal itself. Mr. John M. Holt of Newport, the curator of the Society's Numismatic collection, has both *a* and *b*. Mr. W. S. Sisson of Portsmouth (Newport island) has the latter. How many of *c* are there in this country? and as both England and Holland seem to have been carefully gleaned of them for American collectors, how many in all are there probably still in existence?

Newport, R. I.

H. R. STORER.

36. A CONNECTICUT PARSON COMPELLED TO CHEW UP PAPER MONEY, IN 1777.—Can any of the readers of Notes and Queries give me the name of the "Connecticut parson," who was compelled, March —, 1777, by the Royalist of New York, to chew up all the paper money he had about him, and to declare, in the presence of a large number of people, that he would not again pray for the Continental Congress, or for "their doer of dirty work, Mr. Washington."?

Hartford, Conn.

CHARTER OAK.

37. HAUNTED HOUSES IN SALEM.—What traditions are there extant of haunted houses in Salem, Mass? When a boy I remember to have heard such tales as applied to several old out-of-the-way houses, but I regret to say that my memory has preserved but little. Doubtless some of your readers may be able to assist me, and at the same time put upon record much interesting matter.

Boston, Mass.

W.

GENEALOGICAL.

38. HOLMES:—*John*, George, and Lazarus Holmes, with their families, went from Portsmouth, N. H., to Jefferson, N. H., where they had land deeded to them in the fall of 1797, by Joseph Whipple. A note at Jefferson says they came "from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth." An untrustworthy—because unverified—family tradition, says: John, "Samuel," and George Holmes came from Kent, Eng., to Portsmouth, some time in 1700, in a vessel commanded by one Captain Whipple, with whom they afterwards went to Jefferson. There were Holmeses at Portsmouth as early as 1699, nearly one hundred years before the Jefferson Holmeses are said to have come from "the Navy Yard at Portsmouth." It seems entirely probable, owing to names, etc., that the Jefferson Holmeses came from the early family of this name at Portsmouth. John Holmes of Jefferson, at the head of this query, was married when he went to Jefferson, and had, it is said, in all, twelve sons, of whom George was my grandfather: he was born in 1777, and married Mary Maxey of Jefferson; they moved to Sheppley, near York, Maine, about 1815. A very considerable Holmes posterity remained at Jefferson. I am anxious to discover the ancestry of my great grandfather, John Holmes (from Portsmouth) of Jefferson, N. H., and will pay any necessary expense incidental to this information.

Butte, Montana.

LEVI EDWIN HOLMES, M. D.

39. BURDICK.—Between 1699 and 1716, eight children were born in Westerly, R. I., to Benjamin² Burdick (Rob-

ert¹) and Mary, his wife. Who were the parents of this Mary?

New Bedford, Mass.

RAY GREENE HULING.

40. STEVENS.—Benjamin Stevens came to Danbury, Ct., about 1700, with his four sons—Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Thomas and Benjamin. Can any one tell me where they came from? 2. Is the Thomas Stevens mentioned in the history of Stamford any relation to him? Correspondence solicited.

498 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

H. STEVENS.

41. HITCHCOCK.—Information is wanted of the family of Joseph Hitchcock, Jr., born, probably in Norwalk, about 1720. His last appearance on Norwalk Town Records is August 27, 1766, at which time he bought "33 acres of land with dwelling house on it." November, 1758, he gave to St. Paul's Church, of Norwalk, "one day's work of himself, one of Daniel and one of Amos." His name disappears from the church account book in 1760. Were Daniel and Amos sons of Joseph Hitchcock, Jr.? Did he also have Stephen, born October 17, 1745? What was the maiden name of his wife? To what place did he remove and when did he die?

Amherst, Mass.

MRS. M. L. HITCHCOCK.

42. ADAMS.—Maj. Ebenezer Adams was the second officer in the Barton expedition of 1777, which resulted in the capture of the British General Prescott at Portsmouth, R. I. (See Crowell's "Spirit of '76," p. 149.) He was b. Feb. 22, 1732, N. S.; served three years in the French war; m. 1, Martha Taylor, of Westerly, who d. in 1774. 2, widow Sarah (Saunders) Noyes, and had by first wife five, and by second, seven children. He died of apoplexy March 4, 1799, and was buried on the "Judge William Pattee farm", in Kingstown, R. I. It is said that he was an only son, by first marriage, of Joseph Adams.

Now I find that Joseph Adams, of Westerly, R. I., and Mary Crandall of South Kingstown, R. I., were m. Sept. 4, 1737, in S. Kingstown, by Isaac Sheldon, J. P.

Query. Was this Joseph the father of Maj. Ebenezer, and if so, what was *his* prior lineage?

I am of the opinion that his descent was through one of the Adams families of Barrington or Bristol, who settled there at an early date, from Medfield, Mass., and were of the Braintree, Mass., (or presidential) family.

Washington, D. C.

NELSON D. ADAMS.

43. PENDLETON.—Zebulon Pendleton, b. May 27, 1760, son of Amos and Susannah (Chesebro) Pendleton of Westerly, R. I., m. Oct. 15, 1780, Thankful, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Lillibridge) Wells, of Hopkinton, R. I. Probably moved into New York State soon after marriage. Two of his children visited Westerly; married near 1814. Zebulon was living in 1819. Information desired concerning him or his descendants.

Westerly, R. I.

CHARLES H. PENDLETON.

44. SMITH.—Hannah, daughter of Judge James and Mary Leete Hooker, of Guilford, Conn., married about 1715 or 20, Thomas Smith. Nothing further is known of him.

Mehitable, sister of Hannah above, married, 1724, John Smith, son of Thomas and Susannah Odell Smith of New York, and, it is supposed, settled at Rye, N. Y.

Can any one give any further information of these families? Are there any descendants?

289 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD HOOKER.

45. SALISBURY.—I would like information concerning ancestry, &c., of a John Salisbury, "who was a captain in the Revolution, lived near the 'Green River,' and whose wife was Mary Wing?"

Springboro, Penn.

FRANK E. BEST.

46. BENJAMIN.—John Benjamin and his son Richard emigrated to America from Wales in 1632, by the brig *Lion*, and settled at Watertown, Mass. I should be glad to learn any particulars of his descendants.

28 W. 23d St., New York, N. Y. WALTER R. BENJAMIN.

47. BRIGHTMAN.—Information wanted of Henry Brightman prior to 1761. He was made a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., in that year, and appears often as deputy, &c., up to 1700. Any facts communicated to the subscriber will be suitably acknowledged.

Fall River, Mass.

CHARLES P. BRIGHTMAN.

48. NELSON, BURTON, BENTON.—Persons having facts concerning the early history and genealogy of the Nelson family of Brimfield, Mass., of the Burton and Benton families of Eastern, Conn., are requested to communicate with

Derby Line, Vt.

CHARLES E. NELSON.

49. LARIFORD, THRIPP, BISHA.—1. Who were the parents of Sarah and Elizabeth Lariford? Sarah married (pub. Boston, Nov. 11, 1696) Mark Round. Elizabeth married February 12, 1710-11, in Reading, Mass., Thomas Burt. 2. Who were the parents of Bathsheba Tripp who married July 19, 1751, in Warren, R. I., James Bushee? He was a ropemaker in Providence, R. I., in 1811. A William Tripp and Abigail Fife had a son Consider Tripp, born May 25, 1757, and died February 28, 1761. 3. Whence did "Philip Bisha" and wife Mary come before 1710? They had nine children recorded to them from 1710 to 1729, on the records of Bristol, R. I. The name "Bisha" for most of the children and "Beshe," and "Bushee,"; the latter form became the usual spelling of the descendants. "Philip Bushee" died October 30, 1756, in Bristol, R. I. Was he a French refugee, or was he an Arcadian from Nova Scotia?

418 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass. CHAS. B. WHITMAN.

50. FRANKLIN, HAILSTON.—I would like information concerning the family of Gideon Franklin, who, in 1765 or 7, lived near Providence, R. I., where his daughter Avis was born. He, with his family, moved to New York, where in 1792 Avis married a Mr. Phelps. I would also like to correspond with some one interested in the Hailston family of Taunton, Mass.

Key West, Fla., (Box 63.)

HERBERT H. CRAIN.

51. GREENE.—I would like to know the names of the parents of Amos Greene, who died in Charlestown, R. I., sometime before the death of his wife, whose maiden name was Amy Knowles, of South Kingston. She died 1819 or 1821 at the age of one hundred and one.

Clarke's Falls, Conn.

E. G. SHEFFIELD.

52. ELDRIDGE.—I desire to trace the descendants and ancestry of Daniel Eldridge (Eldred) who had a daughter Susanna, said to have been born in Newport, R. I., July 17, 1790. Can any one assist me?

Cleveland, Ohio.

D. W. MANCHESTER.

53. BRIGGS.—I am desirous of obtaining information as to Phineas Briggs and his family, especially his son Lemuel, who married Content Cotton, of Fall River, Mass., or in that vicinity. Lemuel died about the year 1812 in Russia, N. Y.

518 Townsend St., Lansing, Mich.

L. H. BRIGGS.

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Announcements.

THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD SARES (SEARS).—Mr. Samuel P. May, of Newton, Mass., has compiled a record of the descendants of Richard Sares (Sears) of Yarmouth, Mass. (1638-1888) and of other families by the name of Sears. It will contain about 500 pages. The subscription list is nearly full, and as the edition will be limited, and will not be reprinted, all persons desiring copies should send their orders at once. The work will be ready for delivery in May. Price to subscribers \$5.00, or \$5.25 by mail.

STEBBINS FAMILY.—I am compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Thomas, son of Rowland Stebbins, the emigrant, and would be pleased to receive family records from those interested. I have a copy of the "Towne family" to exchange.

Adrian, Mich.

FRED'K. B. STEBBINS,

A DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN WRITERS.—The editor of the *Writer* has undertaken to compile a "Directory of American Writers, Editors and Publishers." It is intended to make the directory as complete as possible, but the army of minor writers is so great that it will be necessary to limit the number of addresses in some reasonable way. It has been thought best, therefore, to include in the first edition only the names of writers who have had a contribution printed in some one of the leading magazines or weekly periodicals during the last five years, who have or had a book published within the last ten years. Writers who are included in either of these classes are requested to send at once to the editor of the *Writer*, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass., the following items of information: (1) Name of Writer; (2) Present residence; (3) Permanent business address; (4) Literary specialty; (5) Titles of principal articles or books printed and dates of publication.

MITCHELL GENEALOGY.—Mr. R. H. Mitchell, of Nevada, Iowa, is collecting material for a history of the Mitchell family, especially those of New England origin. He will be grateful for any information sent him, and will be pleased to correspond with all interested.

HISTORY OF MONTVILLE, CONN.—Henry A. Baker, Esq., of Montville, Conn., is at work on a general history of this town from its settlement, or about 1670. The town was then a part of New London, and called the "North Parish of New London." It will contain a condensed history of the Mohegan tribe of Indians from the time Uncas became known to the English, down to the present time; an ecclesiastical history of the churches within its limits, from their first organization. Genealogies of the most prominent families will also be given. The history of the town will be traced through the French and Indian wars, the war of the Revolution and the civil war of 1861-5, down to the present time.

SPOONER FAMILY.—The second volume of "Records of William Spooner, of Plymouth, Mass., and his descendants,"

will appear soon, provided the subscriptions are sufficient to warrant the expense. The subscriptions to the first volume were not what was hoped for, as a part of the edition is still unsold. Vol. II will be an octavo of from 1000 to 1200 pages, and will contain records of more than 3000 families, descendants of William Spooner, bringing the family descent down to this time. It will be furnished for \$5.00, to each one who may subscribe for it, provided the subscriber has heretofore taken, or may now purchase the first volume. Send orders to Thomas Spooner, Esq., Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

THE HAWLEY RECORD.—This is a folio volume, 10½x16 inches, and contains about six hundred pages. The work contains a history of the Connecticut and Massachusetts lines of Hawleys, besides many unconnected families and names. It will be ready early in May. Only 300 copies will be printed. All interested are invited to correspond with Elias S. Hawley, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Magazines and Newspapers.

THE PORTSMOUTH, N. H., JOURNAL.—**THE SHACKFORD FAMILY.**—A Chicago correspondent of this paper furnishes an article on the Shackford family, for the issue of March 29. Biographical sketches of Capt. William Shackford, son of Samuel, of Portsmouth, N. H. (—1772); Capt. Samuel Shackford, son of William (1746-1837), and of Capt. Joshua Shackford, son of William, are given. The article contains much historical and genealogical information relating to the family.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.—**THE STILLMAN FAMILY.**—Prof. Thomas B. Stillman contributes an article for the Recorder of March 20, on the Stillman family, giving a record of one branch of the family of George Stillman, who was born 1679, and married Deborah Crandall, Westerly, R. I., April 10, 1706. George Stillman was a prominent member

of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, as were many of his descendants. Copies of the Recorder containing this article can be had by sending to Jno. B. Mosher, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

DEDHAM HISTORICAL REGISTER.—The second number of this magazine contains "Dedham and Dorchester Boundary Line"; "Diary of Dr. Nathaniel Ames," Jan. to Dec. 1759; "Dover, Mass., Births, Deaths and Marriages," beginning at the time Dover was set apart from Dedham and incorporated as a district, July 7, 1784; the conclusion of an article on the "Fisher Family"; "Gleanings from Newspaper Literature"; "The Hawes Family"; "Dedham in the Rebellion"; and other interesting articles.

OLD NEW YORK.—In the May number of this valuable periodical will be commenced the publication of the original records of New York City. These important records have never yet been printed. The Dutch period covers ten volumes, in manuscript, besides many loose papers, and the English period fills sixty or seventy volumes. This magazine, under the editorship of W. W. Pasko, Esq., is rapidly gaining in public favor. \$5 per annum. 19 Park Place, New York City.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—The frontispiece of the New England Magazine for March is a full length portrait of Chief Justice Fuller, and the article in the number which is likely to attract attention quickest is on "The Supreme Court of the United States," by James D. Colt. It is a learned and careful article, at the same time anecdotal and vivacious; it is very fully illustrated, giving portraits of all the chief justices from Jay down, and of all the present justices, and altogether it is the most important recognition by any of our magazines of the court's centennial. It will be read by all the lawyers, but it ought to be read also by all students of our American Government. The opening article in the magazine is entitled "A New England Country Gentleman in the Last Century." This country gentleman was Henry

Bromfield, of the famous old Boston family which gave its name to a street and a hotel in the city; and the account of his quiet life in the little town of Harvard, and the charming illustrations of the article, will delight a great many besides the antiquarians. Another important illustrated article is on Chautauqua, and the significance of this large and growing factor in American life is forcibly brought home to us by the writer, Mr. F. P. Noble. The appearance of this article just as Dr. Vincent's birthday is being celebrated is very timely. An article on "A Successful Woman's Club" relates to the Ladies' Library Association of Kalamazoo, Michigan, for which is here claimed the honor of being the oldest literary society for women in America. "The Influence of John Calvin on the New England Town Meeting," by Arthur May Mowry, exhibits in a new and striking way the immense influence of Calvin and Calvinism in the development of democracy. There is an interesting article by Alice Morse Earle on Narragansett Pacers, the famous old Rhode Island breed of horses, now extinct. The stories and poetry of the number are unusually interesting. Mr. Hale's "Tarry at Home Travel," which seems to grow brighter and better every month, has to do this month chiefly with Providence, saying much about the recent adoption of Old South Lectures in Providence, about John Carter Brown's remarkable historical collection, and about Francis Wayland, whom Mr. Hale regards as without a superior among American educators.

AMERICAN NOTES AND QUERIES, of Philadelphia, is now in its fourth volume, and it has been from its first number a pronounced success. It occupies a field that is unique among the periodicals of this country, its scope being to answer queries on all matters of general literary and historical interest—folk-lore, the origin of proverbs, familiar sayings, popular customs, quotations, etc., the authorship of books, pamphlets, poems, essays or stories, the meaning of recondite allusions, etc. Room is allowed in each issue for

the discussion of moot questions, and the periodical is thus an invaluable medium for intercommunication between all those who are interested in letters.

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Boof Notes.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.]

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Boston: for sale by W. B. Clarke, & Co.

The first volume of "Records of the Town of Plymouth," published by order of the town, extends from 1636, when the first clerk was chosen to relieve the governors of the work, to 1705. It contains grants of land by the town, and the boundaries of lands granted by the colonial court, the valuation of property and the rate of taxation, names of townsmen, division of cattle, choice of town officers, civil and military provisions, etc. Nearly all the space is given to land grants, but, here and there, many peculiar measures may be found to add interest to the legal value of the transcript as a foundation of land titles. A limited edition is issued. Its volumes should all be taken, as the publication of the remaining volumes is largely dependent upon the sale of this one. The editor, William T. Davis, has done his perplexing task faithfully.

THE BEGINNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND, or the Puritan Theocracy in its Relations to Civil and Religious Liberty. By John Fiske, pp. 296. Price, \$2.00. 1890. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

In this work the lectures of Prof. Fiske are embodied, as delivered at St. Louis and elsewhere. In the preface, he says: "In this sketch of the circumstances which attended the settlement of New England, I have purposely omitted many details which in a formal history of that period would

need to be included. It has been my aim to give the outline of such a narrative as to indicate the principals at work in the history of New England down to the Revolution of 1689. Fortunately we can learn something from the stumblings of our forefathers, and a good many things seem quite clear to us to-day, which two centuries ago were only beginning to be dimly discerned by a few of the keenest and boldest spirits. The faults of the Puritan theocracy, which found its most complete development in Massachusetts, are so glaring that it is idle to seek to palliate them or to explain them away. But if we would really understand what was going on in the Puritan world of the seventeenth century, and how a better state of things has grown out of it, we must endeavor to distinguish and define the elements of wholesome strength, and that theocracy no less than its elements of crudity and weakness." Mr. Fiske, in his work, prepares the way for understanding New England history by analyzing at length, "The Roman Idea and the English Idea" of government.

MANCHESTER, MASS., TOWN RECORDS.—There has recently been published, the town records of Manchester, Mass., "from the earliest grants of land, 1636, when a portion of Salem, until 1736, as contained in the town records of Salem, second and third books of records of the town of Manchester." The printing of these records was authorized at the annual town meeting held on March 19, 1889. The town clerk was authorized to do the work and a committee of three was authorized to coöperate with him. The town clerk is Mr. A. S. Jewett, and the committee consisted of Messrs. Daniel Leach, William H. Tappan, and D. L. Bingham. Mr. Jewett has done his work with great apparent care and fidelity, and the town has done a good thing in preserving the records in this permanent form.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE LAWRENCE FAMILY—By Robert M. Lawrence, M. D., 8 vo. pp. 215—Boston. \$2.00. For sale by Damrell & Upham.

This carefully prepared volume contains Biographical

sketches of many of the early members of the Lawrence family, of whom John Lawrence, a native of Wisset, Suffolk Co., Eng., was the ancestor. John Lawrence emigrated to this country about 1630, and became a resident of Watertown, Mass. By his wife Elizabeth he had thirteen children. The work contains, besides much genealogical data, many important family documents. The book is enriched with seven heliotypes of Old Portraits and Buildings, viz: The Lawrence Homestead at Groton, Mass., showing the older part of the house; The Commission of Ensign Nathaniel Lawrence, signed by Simon Bradstreet, Gov. of Massachusetts, 1680; The Old Lawrence House in Littleton; The Lawrence Homestead in Lexington; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Adams; Dr. Abel Lawrence, and a fine copy of a Photograph, by Mrs. James Lawrence, of the Lawrence homestead in Groton. The book is neatly bound and printed on extra thick antique paper.

THE DIARY OF WILLIAM PYNCHON of Salem, Mass., edited by F. E. Oliver. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

We have not seen a copy of this valuable addition to the local history of New England, but as it is our duty to inform our readers of the most important works as they appear, we take pleasure in reprinting the following excellent notice from the Boston Transcript:

"The Diary of William Pyncheon" is a work of singular interest and importance. The writer was an eminent lawyer of Salem, Mass., and great grandson of William Pyncheon, one of the original patentees of the colony of Massachusetts under grant of Charles I, who settled in ancient Agawam as long ago as in 1636, and who previous to that time had assisted in founding the town of Roxbury. The colonist was a man of liberal religious views, and, for printing a book in which he questioned the Calvinistic doctrine of the atonement, he was so harassed by the clergy of the day that he returned to England in 1652, and died there. His children remained, however, and from one of them descended William

Pyncheon, the author of the "Diary" before us. He was born in Springfield, but spent his entire professional life of more than forty years in Salem. The "Diary" covers the entire Revolutionary period, and presents an accurate picture of the life, customs and events in Salem and Boston at that time. Through and between its lines the characteristics of the writer are easily discovered by the reader. He was a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity, with the moral courage to be true to himself and loyal to his country. He seems to have had a fondness for the luxuries and amusements of life; and, with a lively intellect and ready wit, he must have been a delightful companion. "The Diary" offers a large variety of incident, and some of the records, from the familiar names, might well be imagined to be of the present day, instead of the long ago. While in Boston in the summer of 1776, whither he had gone to undergo inoculation, he writes an account of his life there :

We sleep finely, and our time passeth most agreeably indeed. We meet with much kindness from the gentlemen and all the inhabitants excepting the tailors and barbers; their squinting and fleering at our clothes and especially our wiggs, begin to border on malevolence. Had not the caul of my wigg been made of uncommon stuffe and workmanship, in my conscience I think my barber would have had it in pieces; his dressing it greatly resembles a farmer's dressing his flax, the latter of the two being the gentlest in his motions.

We are told that "Dr. Parker will be called to answer for praying last Sunday for the King : order is soon to be taken by the Congress, if not already done, as to publick prayers. Yesterday we dined at Mr. Russell's; visited Mr. Greenleaf's gardens and Dr. Pemberton and Dr. Mather." The record of Jan. 31, 1778, speaks for itself :

Many, as in the year past, are grown and are growing less by elevation, like *little statues* placed on *high pedestals* ; and yet these little lofty animals may do us a world of mischief : But, if we are on our guard and avoid them, and bear the effects of their insolence with stability and dignity, their insults will prove harmless to us, their stings hurt none but

themselves. Their malevolence can neither add to nor diminish our real enjoyment, but, like the good or ill accident of life, will be felt, not according to their, but to our, own qualities.

The account of the "dark day," May 19, 1780, is of special interest—

Rain; S. W. Wind, a dark morning; about ten the darkness increased and at eleven and twelve it was so great that the people had candles to get dinner by and to read. The cocks began to crow as in the night. People in the streets grew melancholy, and fear seemed on all except sailors; they went hallooing and frolicking through the streets and were reproved in vain. They cried out to the ladies as they passed: "Now you may take off your rolls and high caps and be d—d." Dr. White's people met at the meeting-house, and he preached from Amos 6, 8-9: "I will darken the earth in the clear day, etc." He urged that it was owing to the inevitable act of God, for public extortion and other sins and enumerated them. At 4 P. M. it grew somewhat lighter. In the evening, although the moon was up and full, it was until 12 o'clock darker than was ever seen by any.

No mention of coal is made, but on Jan. 2, 1781, is the following: "The price of wood falls; it is now from £0.13s to £0.14.5 a cord; a smart firing is heard to-day: (Mr. Brooks is married to Miss Hathorne, a daughter of Mr. Estey) and was as loud, and the rejoicing near as great as on the marriage of Robert Peas, celebrated last year: the fiddling, dancing, etc., about equal in each." Another entry is as follows:

May 29, 1781. A fine warm day: southwest wind. Trade in Boston in great confusion, almost stagnated: the credit of the new emission sunk thirty per ct. upon failure of the old, in its credit. All growl; some rave and stamp; others curse and swear, some at Congress, some at the general court, some at Whigs, others at Tories—all at the French. The moderate Whigs express their joy that Gibraltar is relieved and the siege raised; they who trouble the waters first have seldom the benefit of fishing.

Dec. 8, 1782. Richard Derby, Jr., Esq., died to-day about three o'clock; another sacrifice to the malevolence of the times! God preserve us all from the effects of future ma-

levolence. Rumors that R. T. Paine means to succeed C. J. Cushing, who, it is said, cannot continue much longer in health sufficient for the duties of C. justice.

Feb. 4, 1783. Clear and raw; cold snow air. Mr. Rogers here. Templeman and P. Fisher are affronted with me. What shall I do? A. Hold your tongue.

The account of attending the installation of the first professors of the Harvard Medical School is of interest.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1783. Go over to Cambridge and breakfast at Mr. Mason's. Go in the procession from chapel to meeting-house and see Dr. Warren and Waterhouse* (Dexter absent) installed as professors; each delivered a Latin oration (both excellent) to Governor, overseers, etc.; all dine in the hall; go from chamber to chamber in the evening, the three colleges being illuminated; at all the chambers were collations, punch, wine, cheese, cake, etc.—1784, Oct. 29. The Marquis LaFayette comes to town attended by coaches and other carriages and young gentlemen on horseback. They alight at Goodale's and take some refreshment, and chat awhile; then the company, clergymen, including the modest Dr. W. and merchants and mechanics walk through the streets, the rabble giving them three cheers at each corner, the company all having their hats on except the Marquis. The company dine at the Assembly Rooms and Judge John Pickering reads off a speech to the Marquis; he returns it *memoriter*. The music was—. They drank tea at the Assembly Rooms. The French chevalier walks a minuet with Miss Williams. The Marquis hath a stiff knee and dances none. The room was full of ladies and gentlemen; they break up at half-past twelve o'clock.

The book is edited by a descendant of the author, who has greatly augmented the interest of the Diary by his valuable notes, the biographical sketch of Mr. Pynecheon, and the preface. The latter contains a letter from Nathaniel Hawthorne disclaiming any purpose in making use of the honored name of Pynecheon in his work, "The House of the Seven Gables." "The Diary of William Pynecheon" is not only of historic value, but it contains many incidents of local and general interest not to be found elsewhere.

GENEALOGY OF THE BRECK FAMILY. By Gen. Samuel Breck, of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

The volume contains 154 pages of Genealogy, including blank pages for a family Record in manuscript; 87 pages of appendix of additional biographical and historical matter, obituary notices, letters, &c., and armorial bearings, and a complete index of 29 pages. The book is illustrated, at an expense of \$500, with thirty-two portraits, three coats of arms, and one fac-simile autograph.

HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND, BY JOHN GORHAM PALFREY.

Vol. V. (being the History of New England from the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century to the Revolution of the Eighteenth Century.) 8 vo, cloth, \$4.00. The complete set, 5 vols., 8vo, cloth, 18.00; half-calf, extra, gilt top, \$30.00.

This volume completes the late Mr. Palfrey's History of New England, bringing the narrative down to the third day of July, 1775, according to the author's original plan. A full index to the whole work has been appended.

The material for the final volume was left by the author in an advanced condition, but requiring the bestowal of much labor upon it before it should be ready for the press. It has been prepared for publication by the author's eldest son, Mr. F. W. Palfrey, who states that it is almost wholly printed from the author's manuscript as he left it, "with careful revision of every part, verification of references, filling of *lacunae*, the correction of obvious errors of detail, and the like."

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EPHRAIM CUTLER, prepared from his journals and correspondence, by his daughter, Julia P. Cutler. One vol. 8 vo. Cloth, \$2.50. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co.

Ephraim Cutler was the eldest son of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL. D., whose Life and Journals, published by the same firm, was noticed in the January No. He was born in Killingly, Connecticut, in 1767, and died in Washington County, Ohio, in 1853. He was a shareholder in the Ohio Land Com-

pany, and came to Ohio in 1795. He served as Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in the North-western territory, was a member of the second Territorial Legislature, of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of Ohio, and several times a member of the State Legislature. He introduced, in the Convention of 1802, the part of the Constitution of Ohio which prohibits slavery; he presented the first bill to the Legislature to establish a common school system, and was the prime mover in securing the adoption of the *ad valorem* system of taxation in Ohio.

The book contains Judge Cutler's personal recollections of Governor St. Clair, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Lieutenant George Ewing, Captain Benjamin Brown, and others of the early settlers in the Ohio Company Purchase, with many interesting anecdotes concerning them. It gives his account of the proceedings of the second Territorial Legislature, and of the first Constitutional Convention, the most complete that has ever been published. A large portion of it is an autobiography; the remainder has been prepared with great care from his journals and correspondence.

GENEALOGY OF THE DOWS OR DOWSE FAMILY; cloth. By Azro M. Dows, Lowell, Mass.

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BATTLE-FIELDS OF '61. BY WILLIS J. ABBOTT. The initial volume of a History of the Land Forces in the War for the Union. 4to, cloth, with illustrations by W. C. Jackson, \$3.00. DODD, MEADE & Co.

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JULY.

No. 3



* Contents. *

ONE Line of Descent from Margaret Carr, of Newport, R. I.

NOTES.—Rhode Island and King Philip's War. Shotwell's Shorter Rule for the Computation and Verification of Dates. Ancestors. An Engraving of Paul Revere.

QUERIES.—HISTORICAL —A History of Boston, 1817. Capt. Nathaniel Nelson's Company. Copper Mines of Simsbury, Conn. GENEALOGICAL.—Allen. Weir. Adams. Carr. Hartshorn, Wilkinson, Watson. Langford, Greene. Graves. Curtis, Marsh, Lord. Dana. Wilcox, Hazard. English, English, Waters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Porter Family. Genealogical and Biographical Monographs. History of Palmer, Mass. Putnam Family. Drake Family. Lane Family. French Family. Paul Revere.

FAMILY REUNIONS.—Descendants of Rebecca Nourse. Boynton Convention.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The Republic of America. The New Englander and Yale Review. The Boston Transcript. The N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record. The Dedham, Mass., Historical Register.

RECENT GENEALOGIES.—The McKean Family of Penn. The Pratt Family. The Descendants of William White of Haverhill, Mass. Thomas Cooper of Boston. The Wights. Pierce Family.

BOOK NOTES.—History of Hancock, N. H. Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. An Examination of the English Ancestry of George Washington. The Hundredth Town. History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Chronicles of the Plundered Family. A Memorial of the American Patriots who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Sayings of Poor Richard. The Memoirs of Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift, U. S. A. History of Coggeshall, Essex Co., England.



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New England Notes & Queries.

VOL. 1.

JULY, 1890.

NO. 3.

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT CARR, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Contributed by Ambrose M. Shotwell, Concord, Michigan.

ROBERT¹ CARR, 1614-81, of Newport, R. I., according to J. O. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, being about to start on a voyage to New York and New Jersey, made his will April 20, 1681, which was proved October 4, 1681, and which mentions, among other children, a daughter Margaret, giving to her certain items of property; but concerning her the Dictionary gives no further particulars. From records of the Society of Friends in New Jersey, however, and from other sources, the writer has gathered the following names, and he would be glad to register any additions to the genealogy of this (Hartshorn) branch of the Carr family.

Margaret² Carr, b. ———, d. ———, daughter of Robert¹ and ——— Carr of Newport, R. I., married 27th of 9th month (Nov.) 1670, Richard Hartshorne, an eminent Friend (or Quaker), of Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J., b. 1641, d. 1722, son of William of Halhern in Leicestershire, England,

and had certainly four children: (1) Hugh, (2) William, (3) Sarah³ b. ———, d. ———, wife of Thomas Taylor, of whose descendants this synopsis gives one line, and all of whom here named, like most of their known relatives, are believed to have been birthright members of the Society of Friends, although some of them afterwards connected themselves with other religious bodies: they have generally been earnest promoters of the various moral reforms of their times: (4) Catherine, b. 2d of 3d month (May), 1682, d. 1759, wife of Edward Fitz Randolph of Woodbridge, N. J., son of Nathaniel and Mary (Holley) Fitz Randolph.

Thomas and Sarah³ (Hartshorn) Taylor had certainly a daughter Anna¹, who m. 24th of 11th month (January), O. S. 1743-4, John Webster of Woodbridge, N. J., b. 1718, son of William Jr., and Susanna (Cowperthwaite) Webster. There were probably other children.

John and Anna¹ (Taylor) Webster of Middlesex Co., N. J., had issue:—(1) William, b. 1744, d. 1763, unmarried: (2) Sarah, b. 1746-7, wife of Isaac Thorn of Woodbridge, N. J.: (3) Taylor, b. 1748-9, m. Hannah Jackson, removed about 1796 to Westland, Pa.: (4) John, b. 1750, m. Christiana Vail: (5) Susannah b. 1753, wife of David Lenox of New York: (6) Catherine⁵, b. 1756, d. 1836, m. 1772 Samuel Pound of Piscataway Tp., Middlesex Co., N. J.: (7) Hugh, b. 1758, d. 1834, m. Sarah Moore, removed to Norwich, C. W.: (8) Anna, b. 1760, d. 1824, wife of Jacob Fitz Randolph of Middlesex, Co., N. J.

Samuel and Catherine⁵ (Webster) Pound of Piscataway, N. J., had issue:—(1) Hugh⁶, b. 1773, removed 1803 to Farmington, N. Y., and there d. 1852, m. at Rahway, N. J., 1794, Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Moore) King: (2) Anna, b. 1775, d. 1851, wife of Jediah Shotwell of Plainfield, N. J.: (3) John, b. 1779, d. 1832 in Lockport, N. Y., m. 1803 Alice Smith: (4) Elizabeth, b. 1782, d. 1815, first wife of George Robinson of Philadelphia: (5) William, b. 1784, d. 1857 in Erie Co., N. Y., m. (1st) Mary Vail and

(2d) Abigail Shotwell; (6) Samuel D., b. 1786, d. 1840 at Plainfield, N. J., m. Anne Laing.

Hugh⁶ and Sarah (King) Pound, of Piscataway and Farmington, N. Y., had issue:—(1) Edna C.⁷, b. 1796, d. 1872, m. 1813 Isaac Martin Shotwell of Farmington, N. Y., afterward of Elba, N. Y., son of Richard⁵ and Mary (Martin) Shotwell (of Benjamin⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹ Shotwell of Elizabethtown and New York); (2) Nathan, b. 1798, d. 1882, m. Hannah G. Lane; (3) Asher, b. 1800, d. 1881, m. Mary Birdsall; (4) William, b. 1801, d. 1853, m. (1st) Betsey Warner, and (2d) Mary J. Goodell; (5) Jediah S., b. 1804, d. 1882, m. (1st) Edith Laing and (2d) Prudence Shotwell; (6) Anna, b. 1807, d. 1886, wife of Nathan Comstock of Farmington, N. Y.; (7) Catherine Eliza, b. 1809, d. 1885, wife of Seth W. Bosworth of Rochester, N. Y.; (8) Sarah K., b. 1813, d. 1832, wife of George Daily.

Isaac and Edna C.⁷ (Pound) Shotwell of Farmington and Elba, N. Y. had (1) Sarah P., b. 1814, died young; (2) Anna P., b. 1815, d. 1882, wife (1st) of Benjamin Hoag and (2d) of Stephen Dillingham of Elba, N. Y.; (3) Mary S., b. 1817, widow of John Reed of Perinton, N. Y.; (4) Isaac Martin Jr. of Batavia, N. Y., b. 1819, m. (1st) Elvira L. Scofield and (2d) Delia A. Mattice; (5) Amy, b. 1821, died unmarried; (6) Hugh Pound of Elba, N. Y., b. 1825, m. Hannah Haines; (7) Nathan⁸, b. 1826, removed with his family in 1868 from Genesee Co., N. Y. to Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., m. 1850 Bathsheba Phebe (called Phebe B.) Gardner, daughter of George Washington and Diana (Berry) Gardner of Elba, N. Y., and great-granddaughter of John and Mercy, or Mary, (Wilkinson) Gardner of Kings (now Washington) Co., R. I., Jeffrey and Bathsheba (Smith) Watson of the same, and Langford and Abigail (Thomas) Greene of Stephentown, N. Y.; (8) Sarah Edna, b. 1830, died unmarried; (9) David Benjamin, of Kalamazoo Co., Mich., b. 1833, m. (1st) Adalida J. Wilder and (2d) Marjery A. (McPherson) Mason; (10) Catherine E., b. 1836, died unmarried.

Nathan^s and Phebe B. (Gardner) Shotwell of Elba, N. Y. and Concord, Mich., had (1) Rozilla Phebe (called Lilla P.), b. 1851; (2) Ambrose Milton of Concord, Mich., b. 1853—the writer—is blind; he is engaged upon a genealogy of his New Jersey and Rhode Island ancestors and their descendants, and solicits information relative to the same. (3) Cassius Emmett of Concord, Mich., b. 1855, m. 1885 Edith Myrtle Briggs, and had a son, Owen B., b. 1886; (4) Ida Ann, b. 1857, second wife of Prof. Jehiel K. Davis of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota; (5) Manby Nathan of Concord, Mich., b. 1858, is a cripple, having little use of his hands, but writes by taking penholder in his mouth, is his blind brother's chief assistant in genealogical work.

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Notes.

RHODE ISLAND AND KING PHILIP'S WAR.—Roger Williams and his colony lived on friendly terms with the natives, the Narragansett tribe of Indians. Such wars with the Indians as occasionally swept over the Rhode Island settlements were generally occasioned by acts of injustice against the natives committed by people of the surrounding colonies, and, as a rule, only the outer edge of these war storms swept over the Rhode Island territory. As a result of their peaceful intercourse, the Rhode Island settlers became well acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives, and they adopted certain of their practices, which to-day are recognized as Rhode Island peculiarities. The "Johnny cake" is a relic of the primitive style of Indian cookery, and our "samp" or Indian pudding is the same dish as the potage they called "nassaumb." The four colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven had a defensive alliance against the Indians, with whom they had occasional troubles.

About 1675, the chief of the Wampanoag Indians, King Philip, who lived at Mount Hope, near Bristol, then called Pokanoket, and who was a man of great sagacity, drew the attention of neighboring tribes to the fact that the white men were fast taking possession of the land, over which the Indians had formerly been the only lords, and that while the white settlers were increasing in number the red men were decaying. He aroused a determination among the New England tribes to exterminate the English. In June, 1675, as the people of Swansea in Plymouth colony, were returning from church a sudden attack was made by some Indians upon them. The Indians had learned the use of firearms with considerable skill, and eight or nine of the inhabitants of Swansea were killed. The surrounding country was alarmed, and help came to the inhabitants from all quarters. Next day an attack was made upon the Indians, several of whom were killed. This resolute conduct awed the natives, and King Philip and his warriors fled from Mount Hope to a swamp in Pocasset, now Tiverton, whither he was pursued by the white people. Philip, however, stole away during the night, and then followed a series of attacks upon settlements in all parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island. The Narragansetts, with whom Roger Williams had always been friendly, were a most powerful tribe, and occupied a fort of great strength in Rhode Island. Canonicet, known also as Nanuntenoo or Quanaanshett, was then the chief and the last sachem of the Narragansetts. In 1676 the Indians visited Providence and nearly destroyed the whole of the north part of the town by fire, which was a sad affliction to the then poor and struggling colony. The white men, after subduing the Indians elsewhere, determined to break the power of the Narragansetts, whose fort was built on a hill in the centre of a swamp, and about three thousand Indians were located here. Two thousand white men marched against the fort, to which there was only one entrance. This was accidentally discovered by the attacking

party, who gallantly rushed in and were met by the Indians, who repulsed them, killing several of the English. Subsequently the attacking party were reinforced by some troops from Connecticut, who entered the fort on the opposite side. At the same moment the attack was vigorously renewed at the entrance. The Indians were now cut down with dreadful slaughter. The fort was taken and six hundred wigwams were set on fire and burned. More than one thousand Indians were killed and three hundred were taken prisoners. Canonchet, who, like Philip, was incessantly and bitterly hostile to the settlers, and could not be persuaded to surrender or betray his tribe, fought to the last. Irving wrote of him: "The last scene of his life is one of the noblest instances on record of Indian magnanimity." When he was condemned to die, he said: "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft, or I have said anything unworthy of myself."

For nearly two years almost every part of New England was a scene of bloodshed. Though the Indians killed many white people, their own loss was much greater—in fact, they never recovered from the many reverses which they experienced. Though ten times as numerous as the white people, their power in New England was finally overthrown. Philip's death soon brought the war to a close. He was found in a swamp near Mount Hope, with several other Indians. Captain Church, with a few white men, surrounded the swamp at night. When the morning came, Philip, perceiving that he could not escape, rushed toward the spot where some of the white men lay. An English soldier leveled his gun, but it missed fire. An Indian, who was of the party, took deliberate aim and shot the chief through the heart. Thus fell the most celebrated of all the Indian chiefs. From this time the Indians, finding further resistance vain, began to submit to the English. The struggle was continued for a time in Maine, but that soon ended, and no general effort was ever after made, on the part of the Indians, to subdue the Eng-

lish. This war lasted for three years—from 1675 to 1678. About six hundred white men were killed in the struggle, thirteen towns were destroyed, and six hundred dwelling-houses burned. These were dreadful losses to the poor colonists, but the unhappy Indians suffered still more. Their chiefs and their principal men were nearly all killed; their wigwams were burned; they were driven from their homes; and now, defeated and subdued, their situation was one which may well excite our pity. From that period the Indians rapidly diminished. Most of the tribes are now extinct, and a few hundreds are all that remain of a mighty people, that once threatened to drive our forefathers from this land.

SHOTWELL'S SHORTER RULE FOR THE COMPUTATION AND VERIFICATION OF DATES.—A. M. Shotwell of Concord, Mich., the blind annalist of the Shotwell family and connections, gives the following direct and convenient method of finding the day of the week answering to any given date since the Gregorian Calendar came into use:

Add together the five numbers indicated below, and divide the sum by 7, noting only the remainder, which will represent the required day of the week, a remainder of 1 denoting Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, . . . 0 Saturday; namely:— (1) A centennial element, which for dates in years 1900 to 1999 or 400 years earlier or later, is 1; that in years 1800 to 1899, 3; 1700 to 1799, 5; 1600 to 1699, 7. (2) An annual element equal to the number denoted by the two right-hand figures in the expression of the given year, as 90 for 1890, 1790, etc. (3) A quadrennial element, one-fourth of the annual element, discarding any fraction that may arise in obtaining it, as 22 for years 1888-1891. (4) A monthly element, being 1 for January, 4 for February, 4 for March, 7 for April, 2 for May, 5 for June, 7 for July, 3 for August, 6 for September, 1 for October, 4 for November and 6 for December. But for January and February dates in leap years subtract 1 from the monthly element as thus indicated. (5) A daily element, one less than the number denoting the day of the

month: as, 24 for Christmas day, 0 for New Year's day, etc. Thus for May 30th, 1889, we have $3+89+22+2+(39-1)=145=(7\times 20)+5$. 5=Thursday. Again, for George Washington's natal day, February 22, (N. S.) 1732, we have $5+32+8+(4-1)+(22-1)=69=(7\times 9)+6$. 6=Friday. Four of the five numbers thus added are very easily found or remembered; but the more difficult monthly element may likewise be readily kept in mind by committing to memory the following mnemonic sentence, viz.:

At Dover Dwelt George Brown, Esq., Good Carlos Felt And David Priar; and letting the initial letter of each of these twelve words represent the number denoting its alphabetic order, A=1, B=2, C=3, etc. This rule may be readily amended so as to apply also to Old Style dates, by adding the following clause to the mnemonic doggerel:

But Earl Earthe't, or Frederick's Sire, Toward Yearsend knelt 'neath Old Style Spire; thus giving for dates between January 1 and March 24 inclusive, B=2 for January, E=5 for February, E=5 for March in common years and F=6 for March in leap years, since the Old Style year commonly began with March 25th. But in O. S. reckoning, we must also employ a different centennial element, viz.: 2 for O. S. dates in the years 1700-'99; 3 in 1600-'99; 4 in 1500-'99; 5 in 1400-'99 or 700 or 1400 years earlier, etc. Thus, George Washington was born February 11, O. S. 1731, for which we have $2+31+7+5+(11-1)=55=(7q)+6$. 6=Friday.

ANCESTORS.—The number of a man's ancestors doubles in every generation as his descent is traced upward. In the first generation he reckons only two ancestors, his father and mother. In the second generation the two are converted into four, since he had two grandfathers and two grandmothers, but each of these four had two parents, and thus in the third generation there are found to be eight ancestors—that is, eight great-grandparents. In the fourth generation the number of ancestors is 16; in the fifth, 32; in the sixth, 64; in the seventh, 128. In the tenth it has risen to 1024;

in the twentieth it becomes 1,048,576; in the thirtieth no fewer than 1,073,741,834. To ascend no higher than the twenty-fourth generation we reach the sum of 16,777,216, which is a great deal more than all the inhabitants of Great Britain when that generation was in existence. For if we reckon a generation at thirty-three years, twenty-four of such will carry us back 792 years, or to A. D. 1093, when William the Conqueror had been sleeping in his grave at Caen for only six years, and his son, William II., surnamed Rufus, was reigning over the land. At that time the total number of the inhabitants of England could have been but little more than 2,000,000, the amount at which it is estimated during the reign of the conqueror. It was only one-eighth of a nineteenth century man's ancestors if the normal ratio of progression, as just shown by a simple process of arithmetic, had received no check, and if it had not been bounded by the limits of the population of the country. Since the result of the law of progression, had there been room for its expansion, would have been eight times the actual population, by so much the more is it certain that the lines of every Englishman's ancestry run up to every man and every woman in the reign of William I. from the king and queen downward, who left descendants in the island, and whose progeny has not died out there.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

The Bostonian Society was presented in 1888 with a fine etching—a reprint of an engraving by Paul Revere—said to be the only reprint extant of the Boston Massacre, which occurred March 5, 1770. At the head is this explanatory inscription: "The Fruits of Arbitrary Power: or, the Bloody Massacre, perpetrated in King street, Boston, by a party of the XXIX. Regt. In which Messrs. Sam Gray, Sam Maverick, James Caldwell, Crispus Attucks, Patrick Carr were killed. Six others were wounded, two of them (Christopher Monk and John Clark) mortally."

In the right-hand corner, under the picture, is an emblem of death's head; and in the left-hand corner is another em-

blem representing the lightning and two broken swords. At the bottom of the picture are some verses, full of patriotic fervor, whose author's name is not given. After the verses comes the following further explanation: "Boston massacre, March 5, 1770. (English reprint of Paul Revere's engraving.) Showing State street, Old State House and First Church. The frame formerly belonged to Francis Rotch, Esq., owner of tea ships, December, 1773."—*New England Magazine*.



Queries.

HISTORICAL.

54. I have in my possession a small book of 312 pages. The title page is gone, and I only know that it is a "Description of Boston" by the head-lines on the top of each page. Can you inform me of the name of the author? J. A.

[The book mentioned is probably "A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," from the first settlement of the town to the present period [1817], with some account of its environs. By Charles Shaw, Esq. Published by Oliver Spear, Boston, 1817.]

55. Where can I find a roll of Capt. Nathaniel Nelson's company, which was stationed at New Bedford, Mass., in June, 1814?

Charleston, S. C.

NELSON.

56. Where can I find an account of the old Copper Mines at Simsbury, Conn., which, in 1710, were worked and improved?

Chicago, Ill.

J. L. P.

GENEALOGICAL.

57. ALLEN.—Can anyone give me the date of marriage and death of Robert Allen, son of Joseph and Catherine

(Leach) Allen of Manchester, Mass. He was born on May 8, 1705. T. J. C.

58. WEIR.—Who were the parents of Nancy Weir, who married Daniel Allen, of Beverly, Mass., about 1790?

C. R. JONES.

59. ADAMS.—Capt. Samuel Adams commanded an American Privateer which was blown up in an engagement with a British vessel June 28, 1776, the *entire* crew having been killed or drowned. His wife was a Ferris, and she had an only son, Samnel, born June 24, 1776, in New Bedford, Mass., who at the age of four years was adopted by Elias Cottrell, who lived either in Westerly, R. I. or Stonington, Conn., and was (it is said) a wheelwright. Capt. S. A. is said to have been one of six brothers [one of whom was *Henry*] who all served in the Revolution. Samuel, Jr. after his adoption by Cottrell, saw his mother but once and never knew her Christian name or what became of her. This is, briefly, the strange story which comes to me and its correctness is vouched for mainly. Query. Who were the parents of Capt. Samuel Adams, where did they reside, and what were the names, etc., of their other children? It seems probable from what I can learn that they were a Rhode Island family.

Washington, D. C.

NELSON D. ADAMS.

60. CARR, HARTSHORN, WILKINSON, GARDNER, WATSON, LANGFORD, GREENE.—I desire data concerning Margaret, daughter of Robert¹ Carr of Newport, and wife of Richard Hartshorn of Middletown, N. J., and her children and grandchildren. I also solicit information (not given in Mr. Austin's two principal works) respecting descendants of George¹ Gardner of Newport, John¹ Watson of N. Kingstown, Samuel² Wilkinson of Providence, b. 1674, Thomas¹ Langford of E. Greenwich, and James² Greene of Warwick, 1626-98, for use in proposed Genealogies of my Quaker ancestors and their descendants.

Box 195, Concord, Jackson Co., Mich. A. M. SHOTWELL.

61. GRAVES FAMILY.—Can anyone give information as to where John Graves, one of the early settlers of Concord, Mass., about 1640, and his son Benjamin, born 1645, removed to about 1680. A grandson Benjamin, born 1676, removed to Colchester, Conn. from New London, 1709. Is it known what relation John of Concord was to Admiral Thomas Graves of Charlestown, Mass.? Abraham, son of John, who removed to Andover, Mass., is sometimes erroneously spoken of as brother of the Admiral.

62. CURTIS, MARSH, LORD.—I wish to find Curtis descendants from Josiah and Abigail Curtis of Stratford, Conn., or Stamford, Conn., in the early part of the last century. Also descendants from or information about Dr. Jonathan Marsh, who was at Norwich, Conn., about 1750; and descendants from or information about Rev. Benjamin Lord, of Norwich, Conn., who died there about 1785.

289 *Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.* EDWARD HOOKER.

63. DANA.—Who were the parents of the Mary and Eunice Dana who married as follows: Mary married (1) in Cambridge, Mass., April 24, 1735, Thomas Harris of Charlestown as his third wife; he died October 5, 1747, in his 84th year. She married (2) May 17, 1748, John Brewster of Boston. Eunice married November 9, 1749, Eleazer Dowse of Charlestown, Mass., and died September 18, 1764. They had a nephew, Daniel Dana.

152 *Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.*

E. C. DANA.

64. WILCOX, HAZARD.—Edward³ Wilcox (Stephen², Edward¹) married for his first wife his cousin, the daughter of Robert² Hazard (Thomas¹). What was her first name?

New Bedford, Mass.

RAY GREENE HULING.

65. ENGLISH, INGLISH, WATERS.—Richard Waters died in Salem, Mass., 1677. Who were the parents of his wife Joyce? Who were the parents and grandparents of Clement English, of Salem, Mass., who died 1682? Who were the parents and grandparents of Richard English and wife Mary?

He was born about 1687 and she about 1689. He was "of Newport," R. I., 1717, but removed immediately after to Lebanon, now Columbia, Conn., where the births of their six children are recorded 1718-1729, viz.: John, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah, Hannah. Tradition says Richard was a blacksmith.

Elgin, Ill.

JOHN B. NEWCOMB



Announcements.

PORTER FAMILY.—It is proposed to publish, as early as possible, a complete genealogy of the descendants of John Porter, of Windsor, Conn., from England, 1638-9, with brief accounts of families allied by marriage.

There are few of the prominent early settlers of this country that are not so allied; their names, too numerous to be given in a brief prospectus, are traced to the earliest American ancestor.

The work will form two volumes of about five hundred pages each. It has occupied many years of research, and a vast amount of labor has been expended in its compilation, and its publication has entailed a large expenditure.

It is printed on heavy laid paper, and on new type.

Only a limited number has been printed, and the price has been placed to cover barely the cost of publication.

The price of a single copy of the book will be, in cloth, \$16; in paper, \$15. Two copies \$25.

Pages 840 to 850, with three indexes.

HENRY P. ANDREWS,

P. PORTER WIGGINS.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL MONOGRAPHS.—The undersigned are "privately" printing a series of genealogical

and biographical monographs, on the families of McCurdy, Mitchell, Lord, Lee, Marvin, Lynde, Digby, Willoughby, Griswold, Wolcott, Pitkin, Ogden, Johnson and Diodati; with notes on the Buchanan, Parmelee, Boardman, Lay, DeWolf, Drake, Clarke, Newdigate, Hoo, Swayne, Bond and Dunbar families. It is not a mere collection of names and dates, but a *book of family-history*, as well as a genealogical record: full of new facts, obtained in this country and abroad: a work of great and ever increasing interest to present and future generations of these families and their allies; and also valuable to genealogists and other antiquaries generally. The monographs will fill one thousand pages or more, in three volumes, large 4to; including about thirty full chart-pedigrees, on bond paper, together with classified indexes of family names.

The edition consists of three hundred copies, two hundred and fifty on large paper, bound in beveled boards, cloth, gilt tops, with the pedigrees bound separately; and fifty copies on somewhat larger paper, bound with the pedigrees, uncut. Of these all the copies on larger paper, and more than half of the others, have been disposed of. The remainder of the edition is offered for the present at \$18 a copy. A few copies of the pedigrees, bound separately, without the text, may be obtained at \$8 for the set—the expense of these being large in proportion. In these prices, which are a little below the estimated cost of printing and binding, no account is made of great expenses incurred by us in the collection of materials for the work, during many years, in this country and in Europe; nor of the labor of composition and preparation for the press.

After the completion of the work these prices will be raised to new subscribers.

Of the text (without pedigrees or indexes) the second volume and about half of the first are already printed, and it is hoped that the whole work will be finished within the next six months.

As the expenses are large, and draw constantly on us,

payment in advance, if convenient to subscribers, will be very acceptable.

EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY,
or MRS. E. E. SALISBURY,

New Haven, Conn.

HISTORY OF PALMER, MASS.—The History of Palmer, Mass., from 1715 to 1889, by J. H. Temple, will be issued soon. This work, which has been in preparation for several years under the careful handling of an author well known for his extensive writings on local history, has just been published, and is now for sale. It is a book of 602 pages, 8vo., is illustrated with four maps and twenty-four engravings.

Full accounts are given of the settlement, organization and progress of the town, of all our churches, our schools, our industrial, mercantile, and financial enterprises: of the growth of our several villages, as centres of manufacturing activity. The proprietary history is full and complete. This part of the work is illustrated by a map drawn by Mr. E. B. Gates, a life-long resident of the town, which gives the names and location of all the first settlers: to many this department alone will be worth the price of the book.

The part which Palmer took in the Revolution is one of which few towns can boast, as her declaration of independence antedates that of Congress by some days, an account of which is recorded, and a fac-simile given.

The book contains a full list of the Soldiers of the Revolution and the Rebellion: of the secret and other societies, college graduates, lawyers, doctors, all town officers, and high school teachers. A full list of all tax payers of 1889 and amount of tax is given.

A genealogical register of the older families and a portion of the more recent ones is given, which has been the work of several years. Altogether it is a work in which all sons and daughters of Palmer will be interested, as well as others, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

The price of the book in cloth is \$4.00.

All orders should be sent to O. P. Allen, Palmer, Mass.

W. H. STOWE,	} Committee.
O. P. ALLEN,	
H. E. W. CLARKE,	

PUTNAM FAMILY.—We announced in the January number that Mr. Eben Putnam of Boston had in preparation a history of the Putnam family in England and America. The work has so far advanced that we are enabled to give, more in detail, some facts concerning it. It will be issued in parts, with numerous engravings.

Mr. Putnam for many years has been engaged in obtaining materials for a history of the Putnam family, both in America and England, where the family was of considerable antiquity. Having had access to the papers of Col. Perley Putnam, Dr. Dana B. Putnam, Dr. Alfred P. Putnam, and others, beside his own exceedingly complete collection, he has been able to gather and arrange a vast amount of genealogical, biographical and historical matter relating to this well known American family.

There will be over thirty illustrations, comprising the old homesteads in Danvers and vicinity, and more than twenty portraits of noted members of the family; also, colored plates showing the coat-armor used by the various English and American families.

A marked feature of this work will be the chapter on hereditary characteristics, compiled from returns of nearly five hundred families. The part which the family have taken in our wars will be dwelt upon at considerable length. There will be chapters devoted to the ecclesiastical, the civil, the scientific and the pioneer history of the family. The chapters relating to the early history of the family, both in England and America, have been prepared at much cost; the English records having been thoroughly searched for evidence, and references will be given for all statements.

Mr. Putnam has borne the full cost of preparing the MSS., collecting the materials, etc., etc., and now offers the results

to the family, provided enough subscriptions are obtained to pay for the bare cost of the manufacture and delivery of the book.

DRAKE FAMILY.—A genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Drake, of Weymouth, Mass., who died 1692, is being prepared by Rev. W. L. Chaffin, of North Easton, Mass.

LANE FAMILY.—Rev. Jacob Chapman of Exeter and the Rev. James H. Fitts of South New Market, N. H., have undertaken to arrange and complete for the press, the records of the Lane family, which were collected by Dea. Edmund J. Lane and the Rev. James P. Lane, both deceased.

FRENCH FAMILY.—Prof. Dwinel French Thompson, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., has been engaged for many years in collecting facts relative to his ancestors, which he will soon publish. He is a descendant of Edward French of Salsisbury, Mass.

PAUL REVERE.—A prospectus has been issued by the J. G. Cupples Co. of Boston, for a work entitled "Paul Revere, Patriot, Artist and Mechanic." By Elbridge Henry Goss. It will be published in two volumes. The work will contain many reproductions of curious and obsolete cuts, including many of Paul Revere's own caricatures and engravings executed by photogravures, etchings and wood cuts. The work will be a small 8vo., an edition of 600 copies tastefully printed on a specially made paper and handsomely bound. The price will be \$6.00 for the set.



family Reunions.

DESCENDANTS OF REBECCA NOURSE.—A reunion of the descendants of Rebecca Nourse will be held on Wednesday, July 30, 1890, at the old homestead, Tapleville, Danvers, Mass., Mr. Calvin Putnam, the present owner, kindly placing the grounds at the disposal of the party.

Since the last meeting an endowment fund of one hundred

dollars has been placed with the treasurer of the town of Danvers, the interest of said sum and of such sums as may be added thereto to be used for the care of the cemetery and its appurtenances. It is now wished to raise a fund (already started) to place near the monument a granite tablet, on which are to be inscribed the names of the forty men and women, who, at the risk of their own lives, endeavored to preserve hers.

BOYNTON CONVENTION.—The eighth annual reunion of the Boynton, Boyington and Byington families will be held at the Willows Pavilion, Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, August 6. Business meeting at 10 A. M.

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Newspapers and Periodicals.

THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA devotes that part of its space not occupied by articles of interest to the descendants of the Revolution, to matters of general interest, connected with the public and business affairs in the republic in which we live: but it is strictly non-partisan, and every effort will be made to keep it free from party politics, entertaining, dignified, and suitable for circulation both North and South, as well as East and West. Its services in behalf of the movement for the foundation of societies of descendants of the Revolution, and its enterprise in obtaining and printing verbatim reports of the meetings and banquets of State and National organizations, have finally won for the paper the following compliment from the *Board of Managers of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution*, at their meeting in New York City, March 31, 1890:

“The National Board of Managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being of the opinion that the interests of the Order throughout the country would be promoted by publication of the news of State Societies and of accurate and complete reports of the annual and special meetings, and by discussions of the historical, literary

and patriotic objects of the Sons of the American Revolution, do hereby designate *THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA*, published at 536 Pearl street, in New York city, as the official newspaper for this purpose of the National Society,—it being agreed by the editor of said paper (who is a descendant of a Revolutionary ancestor, and a member of the New York Society the Sons of the Revolution) that the paper shall be conducted strictly on a non-partisan basis and in a manner in harmony with the character of the paper as a Society organ." Published at 535 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.—The New Englander and Yale Review is a Literary Magazine, published monthly in New Haven, and conducted in the interest of good letters and sound scholarship, without attempting sensationalism of any kind. Each number contains criticisms of current literature, and the Review holds itself free to discuss any question of public interest pertaining to sociological, political, philosophical or theological science.

The Review is thoroughly national in its character, as is indicated by its very title. New England is too small, geographically, to have sectional interests of any kind separate from those of the whole country. New England, and especially Connecticut, has been the Mother of States, and entertains sympathy and warm affection for all the other States—North, South, East, and West—in each one of which her sons are to be found in every city and town, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The homes of her children are so wide-spread that the interests of the whole country will ever be her interests. Yale, too, has been known for a century as the "National" institution of learning. Thirty-six of the forty-three States of the Union are to-day represented on her "campus" among her students. More than a dozen other colleges have furnished from among their graduates the men who fill chairs of instruction within her walls. Scores of her own graduates occupy chairs of instruction in other colleges. The New Englander and Yale Review is therefore pledged to represent the best thought of New England and of Yale, in

the same broad, healthy, and intellectually and spiritually athletic spirit which have always characterized both.

The *New Englander and Yale Review* is published by William L. Kingsley, New Haven, Conn., at \$4 per annum.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.—The Saturday evening edition of the *Transcript* is furnished to those who wish to obtain the *Notes and Queries*, which that paper has so long published, at \$1.50 per annum. Many interesting historical and genealogical items are furnished for this department.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for July is an interesting number. The biographical sketch, accompanied by a portrait, of the late Henry B. Dawson, tells the story of one who did much during a long and useful life in rescuing many matters of interest from oblivion, relating to our Revolutionary heroes. Among the many articles of interest which this number contains are letters by Col. Thomas Westbrook, written in the summer of 1723, with notes by Mr. W. B. Trask: sexton books of the first church, Elizabeth, N. J.: the genealogical articles upon the Banks family, by Dr. C. E. Banks, U. S. Navy; the Allerton family, by Mr. I. J. Greenwood; and the Nicholas Browne family of Reading, by one of the descendants, Mrs. Harriet Harrison Robinson. The *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, by Henry F. Waters, are full of new and fresh information of the English ancestry of the pioneers of America.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD for July contains an article on Major General John Paterson, by William Henry Lee; Inscriptions in the Graveyard at Morgan Manor, South Amboy, N. J.: Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York; The Van Wageningen family, by Gerritt H. Van Wageningen; The Pluyn family, *Notes and Queries*, etc., etc.

THE DEDHAM, MASS., HISTORICAL REGISTER for July is a good number. Illustrated articles on the Townsend house,

Needham, Dedham and Dorchester boundary line, and the old chestnut tree, Dedham, form the leading articles. The Ames diary: Births, Franklin, Mass.: and Epitaphs at Needham are continued.

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Recent Genealogies.

GENEALOGY OF THE MCKEAN FAMILY OF PENN., by Roberdeau Buchanan, pp. 286, \$2, to be had of the author, at The Clarendon, Washington, D. C.

THE PRATT FAMILY.—A Genealogical Record of Matthew Pratt, of Weymouth, Mass., and his American Descendants, 1623-1888. Boston, 1889. 8vo. pp. 226.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM WHITE OF HAVERHILL, MASS.—Genealogical notices by Daniel Appleton White, 1863. Additional Genealogical and Biographical Notices, by Annie Frances Richards; together with Portraits and Illustrations. American Printing and Engraving Company, Boston, Mass., 1889. 8vo., pp. 80.

THOMAS COOPER of Boston and his Descendants, by Frederick Tuckerman, Boston David Clapp & Son, 1890. 8vo. pp. 11.

A SKETCH OF THE ELIOT FAMILY, by Walter Graeme Eliot. New York, 1887. pp. 157.

THE ANCESTRY AND TIMES OF HON. HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY, LL. D., FIRST GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA. By Nathaniel West, D. D., St. Paul, Minn. 1889. 8vo. pp. 596.

A GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE FAMILIES OF SPOFFORD, SPAFFORD AND SPAFORD, descendants of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott, who emigrated in 1639 from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass. By Dr. Jeremiah Spofford of Groveland, Mass. Boston, 1888. 8vo., pp. 502.

THE WIGHTS.—A record of Thomas Wight, of Dedham and Medfield, and of his descendants 1635–1890. By William Ward Wight. Milwaukee, 1890. pp. 357.

PIERCE FAMILY.—No. IV. A record of the posterity of Capt. Michael, John and Capt. William Pierce, who came from England. By Frederick C. Pierce of Rockford, Ill. Albany, N. Y., 1889. pp. 441.

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Boof Notes.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.]

HISTORY OF HANCOCK., N. H., 1764–1889. By William Willis Haywood, Lowell, Mass., 1889. 2 vols. in one. Price \$5.00.

At the celebration of the centenary of the town of Hancock, N. H., held September 17, 1879, "A desire was manifested, on the part of those present, that a history of the town should be prepared." Rev. Mr. Haywood was engaged to carry out the desire of the meeting, and, as a result of his labors, we have an excellent work. The book is divided into two parts. Part First contains 294 pages, which are devoted to the history of the town. The remainder of the volume is devoted to biographical and genealogical sketches. The book is illustrated by about fifty portraits, besides many plans and views.

ANNALS OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I., 1698–1821.

By George Champlin Mason. pp. 358. Edition 350 copies. Newport, 1890. For sale by George Carr, bookseller, Newport, R. I. \$3.00.

"This volume," as the compiler says in his preface, "prepared as time and opportunity offered, is a transcript of the records of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., from its infancy

at the close of the seventeenth century down to Easter Monday, 1821, and covers the most interesting periods in its history. With the text, which is given with fidelity, there are copious explanatory notes and short sketches of the men who, in their day and generation, were in some way connected with the church."

This church was formed about the year 1698. The name of the Rev. Mr. Lockyer appears as the first clergyman, though but little is known of his ministry. The first house of worship was erected in 1702, which in 1725 gave way to the present edifice. From this time on Mr. Mason gives a faithful transcript of the records, including the meetings of the vestry. The index of names given in the book numbers 750. It is unfortunate that Mr. Mason concludes his labor with the year 1821, as the history of the church since that time has been an interesting one. The book is well printed and contains many illustrations, fac-similes of documents, autographs and other interesting papers.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Henry F. Waters, A. M., Boston. Printed for the New England Historic Genealogical Society 1889. 8vo, pp. 54.

Mr. Waters, as our readers will probably remember, has given from time to time many sound proofs of indefatigable and successful literary research, and his recent *Examination of the English Ancestry of George Washington* is a striking addition to the number. The subject is one upon which it would gratify us to enlarge. But want of space forbids; and as the object specially in view is to recommend to others a careful study of the paper, and not ourselves to enter into particulars, we think that we cannot carry out our purpose more effectively than by quoting the words of a well-known writer: "Some time ago I sent a short account of Col. Chester's researches, which, after all his immense labor, failed to connect the John and Lawrence (Washington) of Virginia, the first emigrants, with their English ancestors; and I ex-

pressed a fear that where Col. Chester had failed we could hardly hope that anyone else would succeed. But, happily, my fears were vain: and Mr. Waters, after immense efforts, has fastened on to the chain the missing link. Assumption and guessing, the besetting sins of the common pedigree-hunter, are utterly abjured by him: and his paper, communicated to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (October, 1889), and since separately republished, is a pattern of perseverance and skill."

THE HUNDREDTH TOWN. By Harriette Merrifield Forbes.
Boston. Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

"If very many local histories were equal in interest to "The Hundredth Town," by Harriette Merrifield Forbes, we should all stop reading novels for a time and solace ourselves with a new and delightful sort of literature. Westborough is the hundredth town of which we get such attractive glimpses in Mrs. Forbes' animated chronicle, the title referring to its order of incorporation. Indian legends and traditions, anecdotes with regard to the early settlers, and romantic details concerning the old roads and taverns of the town, fill three chapters, and are made fresh and piquant by the graceful manner in which Mrs. Forbes relates them. But the choicest part of the book is the chapter on "The Minister's Family." The minister was the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, who, then a young man fresh from Harvard, settled in Westborough with Mary Champney, his newly-wedded wife, in the year 1717. Mrs. Forbes has had the good fortune to be able to make use of the journals of this amiable and upright man, and the quotations she gives from them are not only immensely valuable for the light they throw upon ways of living a century and three-quarters ago, but are in themselves fascinating for the revelation they afford of a delightful personality. Here is one entrance recorded as a "Special Resolution":

"To return or pay for the books I have some time ago borrowed and negligently and unjustly retained for some years

from ye owners ytf: at those times proposing to buy ym, but to this Day have omitted it, by which I have involved myself in the Guilt of Unrighteousness."

Here is the story of Mr. Parkman's courtship of Mrs. Hannah Breck, who became his second wife:

"March 19, 1736. A. M. to Dr. Gott's, but a short space with Mrs. Hannah. At my request she had (she assured me) burnt my letters, poems, &c.

"March 25. I spent the afternoon at Dr. Gott's. . . . Mr. Hovey there with a Bass Viol. N. B. Mrs. H—h B—k at ye Drs. Still. Our Convers'n of a piece with w't it used to be. I mark her admirable Conduct, her Prudence & wisdom, her good manners and her distinguishing Respectfulness to me which accompany her Denyals.

"April 1. At Eve I was at Dr. Gott's. Mrs. H——h was thought to be gone up to Mr. Week's or Capt. Williams with Design to lodge there, but she returned to ye Doct'r and she gave me her Company till it was very late. Her conversation was very friendly and with divers Expressions of Singular and Peculiar Regard. Memord'm Oscul.: But she cannot yield to being a stepmother.—I lodged there and with gr't satisfaction and composure."

When his daughter Mary was married Mr. Parkman made a list of the articles in her wedding outfit. It included "1 Feather Bed new Tick," valued at 40s., "7½ yds. Garlix at 14s." and "2 pairs of Cotton and Linen Sheets (worn)." The value of the whole outfit was a little over four hundred and forty-four pounds. Mrs. Forbes has also made use of the memorandum books of Dr. Hawes, the town physician, and has thus brought to light significant facts with regard to the medical practices of early days. The doctor's essay on "Imagination" is well worth having. There are chapters on legal practices, on popular folk-lore, on Stephen Maynard and his neighbors, and on social customs. Through the whole narrative the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman is constantly appearing, and always to the pleasure and edification of the reader. This entry from his journal closes the volume:

"Went to Widow Bakers, acc. to Mr. Andrews's request.

"I married y'm. Supped and we sing Watts' Ps. 128. 6 Doll."

The "6 Doll" is of course the wedding fee.—*Boston Beacon*.

HISTORY AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE POCUMTUCK VALLEY
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. 1870-1879. 8vo. pp. 510.
Vol. 1. 1890, Deerfield, Mass.

This volume from the old historic town of Deerfield is filled with good reading. The proceedings of the early meetings of the Memorial Association are given with commendable fullness, and the papers read to the Association from time to time are printed at length.

CHRONICLES OF THE PLUMSTED FAMILY, with some family letters. By Eugene Devereux. 8vo. pp. 168. Philadelphia, 1890.

This genealogy, about one-half of which is devoted to family letters, chiefly written to Mrs. Gore by Mrs. Elliot and her daughter soon after the Revolution, is full of facts which make works of this kind valuable. The Plumsted family were connected by marriage with many of the most prominent families of New York and Pennsylvania.

A MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN PATRIOTS WHO FELL AT
THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775. With an
account of the dedication of the Memorial Tablets on Win-
throp Square, Charlestown, June 17, 1889, and an Appen-
dix containing illustrative papers. 8vo, pp. 274. Boston,
1889. Printed by order of the City Council.

This handsome volume opens with a "View of Memorial Tablets from Winthrop Square, looking North," and contains nineteen other illustrations of great value. Trumbull's view of Charlestown in 1775 is one of the most interesting and suggestive of these. The quaint picture of the town of Boston from Breed's Hill in Charlestown, and the views of the country around Boston, taken from Beacon Hill in 1775, are sermons in themselves. The exercises at the dedication of

the Bunker Hill tablets are chronicled, and the oration by Hon. John R. Murphy, remarks by Mayor Thomas N. Hart, the ode by Thomas W. Parsons, and the anniversary sermon by Rev. Edward M. Taylor, are printed in full. The latter said: "Few traits of human nature are more beautiful than that sentiment of gratitude and thanksgiving that accompanies the intellectual appreciation of great historic events, where the men of the past have measured up to duty, and left, as the results of their courage and sacrifice, choice blessings for posterity; turning-points in history are always places for profound meditations." In referring to the great political risks taken by the men of the Revolution, the learned divine said: "While we never weary of the encomiums pronounced over the heroes of the Revolution, who made up the rank and file of that army, the leadership of educated and well-developed men in those days affords a very profitable field of study. The successful weaving of the principles of liberty into the fabric of this great republic was accomplished by educated statesmanship as well as indomitable soldier courage." The appendices to the volume are like the minister's postscripts, longer than the work itself, containing sketches of the battle, the history of the Bunker Hill monument, Webster's orations at the laying of the corner stone in 1825, and at the completion of the monument in 1843, and the beautiful poem, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle as She Saw it from the Belfry."—*Magazine of American History*.

THE SAYINGS OF POOR RICHARD. Being Prefaces, Proverbs and Poems of Benjamin Franklin, originally printed in Poor Richard's Almanacs for 1733-1758. (No. XXVIII in the Knickerbocker Nugget Series.) Collected and edited by Paul Leicester Ford.

In the delightful essay on the history of the almanack in general, and of "Poor Richard's Almanack" in particular, with which Mr. Paul Leicester Ford prefaces his edition of Ben Franklin's celebrated literary production, we are struck

by the resemblance which exists between the modern newspaper and that popular institution of "ye olden time" of which Poor Richard was such a brilliant exponent. Before the newspaper became the universal medium of information, the almanack was to the masses the source of general knowledge—fact, fancy and philosophy being furnished by its fertile pages. It has practically passed away now, or rather, its eclectic character has deteriorated, and it possesses at the present day but one notable function, that of giving information about the weather. Nevertheless, though the genius almanack is departed, Poor Richard's Almanac remains, rich in its rare wisdom, its varied information, and in Addisonian charm of expression. It is safe to say that it never will become obsolete. It is one of the most precious relics of our early American literature. Those young readers who have not made its acquaintance—and yet no one can really be said not to know it, for it has enriched our language with many a familiar proverb—could not read it in more agreeable form than that in which it appears as a *Knickerbocker Nugget*, printed in good type, on good paper, and in that inviting dress with which all the *Knickerbockers* are clothed.—*Boston Traveller*.

THE MEMOIRS OF GEN. JOSEPH GARDNER SWIFT, U. S. A., to which is added a Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Swift of Dorchester, 1634. By Harrison Ellery. Worcester, 1890.

One of the most energetic and painstaking of our younger local genealogists, Mr. Harrison Ellery, has recently completed a work upon which he has been for a long time occupied—"The Memoirs of General Joseph Gardner Swift, U. S. A., to which is added a Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Swift of Dorchester, 1634,"—and which is now privately printed for subscribers. The memoirs are autobiographical and cover the period from 1800 to 1865. General Swift was born in 1783 in Nantucket, where his father was settled as a physician. He entered West Point as a cadet when he was

seventeen. He was graduated two years later, and was promoted to second lieutenant of the corps of Engineers. As captain of Engineers he had general supervision of the defences of the northeastern coast in 1808-10, and in the same years was superintending engineer of the fortifications on the Georgia and Carolina coasts. In 1812 he was chief engineer of the United States army on the St. Lawrence river, and in 1813-14 superintended the construction of the fortifications of New York harbor. In 1818 he resigned his position in the army, and retired to civil life. His appointment as surveyor of the port of New York immediately followed, a position he held for nine years. From 1828 to 1845 he acted as civil engineer in the employment of the United States, and performed valuable services for the Government in other directions. He died at Geneva, N. Y., in 1865. It may be of interest to state here that General Swift was the first military graduate from West Point. He was a man of remarkable ability in his profession, and of the highest moral character.

The genealogical portion of the volume occupies over seventy pages, together with the index, which is complete and thorough. Mr. Ellery traces the progenitor of the American Swifts—Thomas Swift—back to Rotherham, Yorkshire, England. His name first appears on the Boston town records in 1634. He owned land in Dorchester and Milton, and some of his descendants still live in the latter town. His wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, England. Mr. Swift was a man of some importance in our own Dorchester, where he resided, and served the town at different times in various capacities. He was a malster by trade, but was also interested in the care of his farm. At the time of his death he left a good estate, which was properly apportioned by will among his children and relatives. Among the relics of his household which have come down to the present day are an ancient carved chair brought over from England at the time of emigration, and the family arms, painted on canvas. He had ten children, seven of whom married and had

descendants. Only the male lines are carried out in the genealogy. Three full-page heliotype portraits are given—those of Gen. Joseph G. Swift, his father and mother, Dr. Foster and Mrs. Swift—a view of the house of Captain John Swift, on Milton Hill, erected nearly a century ago, and illustrations of the old chair and the family coat-of-arms. The work is an excellent specimen of book making. The type is large and clear, the paper of the best, and the margins liberal. Mr. Ellery is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he has accomplished the task of compilation and arrangement. The work is printed by F. S. Blanchard & Co., 154 Front street, Worcester, who receive subscriptions for it. —*Boston Transcript*.

HISTORY OF COGGESHALL IN ESSEX [ENGLAND], with an account of the church, Abbey, manors and ancient families, including the family of Coggeshall from 1149 to the reunion at Rhode Island, U. S. A., in 1884. By George Fred Beaumont, London, 1890. pp. 272.

As many of the early settlers of New England came from the County of Essex, England, this work is of value, as it contains many notes relating to families familiar to all interested in New England genealogy. The family of Coggeshall is given a prominent place.

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See N. E. Hist. Gen. Register for Oct. 1888, for a description of this work.

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* Contents. *

NOTES.—A Massachusetts Mine. Samuel Slater's Dream. Signature of the Cross. Framingham's Big Tree. Curios in United States History. Resolutions passed by the Freeholders of Boston, Sept. 18, 1765.

FAMILY REUNIONS.—The Boylston Family. The Needham Family.

QUERIES.—Battey. Comstock. Kendall-Wyman-Mead. Tubbs. Weld. Adams. Nicoll. Mack-Fox.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Allen Family. Pillsbury Genealogy. Perley Family. Rust Family. Biography of John Vanderlyn.

PERIODICALS.—The Magazine of American History. The New England Magazine. The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. The Dedham Historical Register. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

BOOK NOTES.—Cambridge. A Souvenir. Economic and Social History of New England. History of the American Episcopal Church. Memorial Volume of the 250th Anniversary Celebration of Sandwich and Bourne, Mass. A Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts. Harvard Reminiscences. English Colonies in America. Dorothea Lynde Dix. The Greenville Baptist Church in Leicester, Mass. Southern Historical Society Papers.



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New England Notes & Queries.

VOL. 1.

OCTOBER, 1890.

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Notes.

A MASSACHUSETTS MINE.—In a quiet and secluded corner of the town of Sturbridge, and only two miles from the Connecticut State line, there is located the first mine of any description found and worked in the English settlements of America. It was discovered in September, 1633, two hundred and fifty-seven years ago, and only thirteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Its discoverer was no less a person than John Oldham, who came over in the ship *Anne* and joined the Plymouth colonists in 1623, and who, for several years thereafter was a singularly unique and incongruous element in so saintly a company as the Pilgrims; for he was neither Pilgrim, Puritan nor saint, but simply a reckless adventurer. Of a quarrelsome and factious disposition, he was a source of constant annoyance to the infant colony, until his acts could be no longer endured, when he, with his friend and ally, the crafty and hypocritical Lyford, was banished from the colony. In after years, repenting of his misdeeds, he was permitted to visit Plymouth and the latter-formed colony at Massachusetts Bay. His innate adventurous spirit led him to make explorations into the wilderness and the country far beyond the confines of

the infant coast settlements, and it was while upon one of these that he found the mine in what is now Sturbridge. This town forms the modest and unpretending southwest corner of Worcester County, and to the Boston readers of the Transcript it will be of interest to say that it was the birthplace and early home of the late George B. Hyde, so long and intimately associated with the city's schools, and also of his nephew, Henry D. Hyde, so prominent in the legal fraternity of city and state. Here, too, in the summer season, lives William Willard, the artist, and the old mine with one hundred and fifty acres of land, is the property of the heirs of the late Frederic Tudor, one of Boston's most famous merchants in the earlier decades of this country, and who, among his other enterprises, was the first to engage in the exportation of ice to tropical climes.

It is a trifle singular that the mining industry of the United States, now of such vast import to the commercial and industrial life of the nation, should have had its origin in Massachusetts which, thus far, has contributed to this industry but little more than the beginning; and it is still more singular that the mineral found in a pronounced and appreciable extent in the Pilgrim mine should be of a kind never after found to a marked extent anywhere in a country so marvellously rich in the extent and variety of its minerals; but such is the truth as regards graphite, commonly called black lead and plumbago, the mineral found in Sturbridge. In 1633, and for many years thereafter, graphite had a far greater commercial value than at present. Then the only other deposit of graphite known in the civilized world was the Borrowdale mine, in the Cumberland Mountains, England, which was not abandoned until 1850, and from which large quantities of the mineral were taken and immense fortunes made.

The story of the Sturbridge mine forms a part of the annals of the colony, and from 1718 to 1736 it was the cause of a litigation upon the settlement of which depended the

establishment or rejection of the law of primogeniture in Massachusetts, if not in other colonies of America.

It was while traversing the Indian trail or path known in history and legend as the "Old Connecticut Path" that John Oldham found the Sturbridge mine. The above-named route plays an important part in the early history of New England, as it was the first extended Indian trail with which the Massachusetts Bay colonists became familiar. Beginning at Cambridge it wound its sinuous course along the left bank of the Charles, through Waltham, along the north shore of Cochituate Lake in Framingham; thence, deflecting still more to the southwest, passed through Hopkinton, Grafton, Oxford, Dudley, to Woodstock in Connecticut, and on to Hartford. In Woodstock this trail formed a junction with two others known respectively as "The Providence Path," which came from Mount Hope and the Narragansetts' country, and "The Nipmuck Path," which led from Norwich, where lived the Mohican Indians, while the country of the Nipmucks extended south from Worcester into Connecticut for a distance of twenty miles. Leaving Woodstock in a northeasterly direction, another Indian trail crossed the town of Southbridge and into Sturbridge, where, dividing, its respective branches led in different directions to the Connecticut River. The Indians who lived in Sturbridge at the time mentioned were a family of the Quaboags, in whose village Oldham found various utensils and implements made of graphite, and, searching, found the deposit only a short distance from the village, and crowning the summit of a hill whose northeastern shore is bathed with the waters of a pond called by the Indians Quassick, but now known as Lead Mine Pond. The Indian name of the region in which the mine is located was called Tantonsque, and the papers and instruments relating to this section preserved in the State archives, bear this name.

When Oldham reported his discovery the Great and General Court assumed jurisdiction over the mine, and in November, 1634, ceded it, together with 10,240 acres of adjoin-

ing land, to John Winthrop, Jr., son of Governor Winthrop, and who, history says, came to America with one thousand pounds sterling for the purpose of establishing the iron business in the colony. To aid him in the proposed scheme, Winthrop was given the mine and land as a subsidy, thus showing that the colony believed in fostering "infant industries," not by high protection, but by subsidizing them. The grant to Winthrop was absolute and unconditional, and though his iron business never materialized, the lavish grant remained in the possession of the Winthrop family for three generations.

The original formation of the graphite deposit was easily discernible by its outcroppings along the surface of the ground, extending some three hundred rods in length and of a width varying from four to six feet and having an unknown depth. The seam or lode at places is perpendicular and at others inclines to an angle of 30° . Professor Gunnig, the geologist, said, on a visit to the mine, that the entire mass was at some time turned on end by a great upheaval. The mineral exists most decidedly in a bed of dark-colored gneiss with frequent lamellar brownish hornblende. The late Professor Edward Hitchcock, in writing of the Sturbridge mine, says :

"The quality of the graphite is excellent, and would not suffer by comparison with any in the world. Its lustre is highly metallic. Its structure is between sealy and fine granular. Sometimes, however, there is an obvious approximation to distinct crystals, though mineralogists are not agreed that this substance has ever been found in such a state. But if crystallized graphite occurs anywhere, it may be found at Sturbridge. There is another variety found at this locality, which is distinctly fibrous; the fibres being from one to two inches long. At this mine I noticed phosphate of lime in small quantity. Vegetable relics are sometimes seen enveloped in the mass."

Lumps of graphite weighing fifty pounds and wholly free from foreign matter have been taken from the mine.

Crude and imperfect as were the facilities afforded the

early Puritans for mining, and difficult and costly as were the means for the transportation of the ore to the sea coast, the work of development progressed until interrupted by King Philip's war, in which the Nipmuck and Quaboag Indians joined. In the early days of the working of the mine the ore was carried to Boston on horses, and in a letter written in 1655 one of the miners makes mention of the fact that Boston was but two days' distance from the mine. As the route traversed was most likely the old Connecticut Path, the journey was hardly less than one hundred and fifty miles, and that over a rough and difficult road. There are few horses to-day with packs on their backs that could cover the distance in two days. From the above-mentioned letter it is further learned that at one time Winthrop allowed the mine to be worked upon shares. This was while he was governor of Connecticut, an office he held for seventeen years. The mine was, in the seventeenth century, a landmark of the country, and frequent mention of it is made in the reports of spies and pioneers. When it was abandoned by its early workers an excavation to an average depth of six feet had been made along its entire distance. This would represent for those times a considerable amount of ore and gives the natural inference that it returned to the colony a goodly revenue.

On the death of John Winthrop, the younger, the mine and grant became the property of his son, Judge and Major General Wait Winthrop, who died intestate, leaving a son and daughter. In 1718 the son was appointed administrator of the estate, but he refused to return an inventory of the real estate, claiming that under the laws of England it belonged to him. The daughter, who was the wife of Thomas Lechmere, of Boston, a prominent citizen in his day, claimed an equal share under colonial laws. The Superior Court of Massachusetts sustained her claim, and ordered the son's letters of administration vacated, and Lechmere was appointed administrator in his place. The son appealed to the Privy Council of England, and in 1728 that body over-

ruled the action of the Massachusetts Superior Court and declared the provision of the colonial laws in the premises null and void. The proceedings in the long litigation were watched with the keenest interest in the colony, and when the decision of the Privy Council was made known, public opinion here was greatly excited. As quickly as possible Jonathan Belcher, afterwards governor, was sent as a special envoy to the king to secure the repeal of the council's action, as already many estates had been settled according to the stipulations of the colonial laws. Belcher's mission was successful and the law of primogeniture met its doom in the colony. In course of time the great Winthrop grant was divided into farms and sold to settlers of the town, as was also a tract of one thousand acres near Alum Pond in the northwest part of Sturbridge, which were given to John Elliot by the Indians in that section to whom he preached. The grant was later confirmed to his descendants by the Legislature.

In the early years of this century the old mine was reopened under the direction of the Ixion Black Lead Company, which, after a few years' existence, sold its interests to Frederic Tudor, who continued business at the mine thirty years, during which time the annual production of graphite amounted to twenty tons. Mr. Tudor paid \$5746 for the property, which, considering the purchasing value of money sixty years ago, shows that so shrewd a man as he believed that there was something in it. For so remote and naturally quiet a locality the mine was a busy place in Mr. Tudor's time. From ten to twenty men were employed, and the rumbling of machinery was heard in the grinding mill near by. Drifts or entrances were cut at right angles to the mine, and in the principal one of these a wooden tramway was laid and remains almost intact to this day. A foot-bridge which spanned the chasm, now rickety with age, remains in position, though thirty years have passed since the abandonment of the mine.

For a long while Mr. Tudor had for his foreman a colored man named Guy Scott. He could neither read nor write, but was naturally a person of tact and one capable of accom-

pishing a deal of work, and it is told that Mr. Tudor paid him \$1.50 a day, which was a high and unusual sum to pay in those days even for skilled labor.

Only one fatal accident ever occurred in the mine. This happened October 13, 1830, when two miners were killed outright and a third terribly injured by the falling of a huge mass of the overhanging rocks. The cross timbers placed to stay the walls of the mine after the accident still remain, though sixty years have passed away since they began to serve their purpose.

After the death of Mr. Tudor the mine was leased and worked by Plympton Marcy, of Sturbridge. In 1860, when the mine was abandoned, the yearly production was eight tons of ore, but in 1859 twenty-five tons were mined, which was one of the largest annual outputs in its history.

In all the mine has been worked to a depth of seventy feet, with nothing to indicate that the ore is nearly exhausted. But the abundance of graphite in countries of Europe and Asia preclude the possibility of further working of the Sturbridge mine at a profit. In 1863 or thereabouts, Hon. Emory L. Bates, a capitalist of Sturbridge, with two Norwich, (Conn.) gentlemen, offered \$10,000 for the property, but it was not accepted. All that is now left of the original grant which went with the mine is one hundred and fifty acres, with an assessed valuation, including the mine of \$1500.

The visitor of to-day will find the old mine and its surroundings interesting. All about it one can find lumps of the shining, glossy ore, and the slopes of the embankment at the end of the main drift are fairly crystalized with foliated graphite.

Lead Mine Pond, covering an area of 183 acres, into which the northern end of the mine dips, is as quiet and placid as when the Indians were the only ones to fish in its water, for the hills round about the pond are tree-clad now as then. The old Indian trail over which Oldham, in his lonely and solitary wanderings, passed, and long ago called

the Springfield old road, is now styled the Lead Mine road, and the country the Lead Mine district. This, for five miles in all directions, is only sparsely inhabited, but on every hand one sees deserted homesteads and abandoned farms. Two miles south of the mine is Mashapang Lake, the source of the Quinebaug River, and beyond is the scattered town of Union, in Connecticut, with its hardly more than 100 voters, but from which number two are selected annually to represent the town in the Legislature; thus Union is a fine place of residence for the young man willing to be sacrificed on the political altar of his country. As one traverses this lovely and remote section it is difficult to realize that it was known to the Pilgrims and Puritans prior to any settlement in populous Worcester County, and that what happened here in the seventeenth century forms an exciting page in our history.—*G. A. Cheney in Boston Evening Transcript, July 9, 1890.*

SAMUEL SLATER'S DREAM.—An interesting centenary was recently celebrated at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where Samuel Slater, on the 21st of December, 1790, virtually began cotton manufacture in this country, although previous efforts had been made. Slater was a pupil of Arkwright, and as the English law forbade the communication of models of the cotton-spinning machinery to other countries, Slater, trusting to his memory, reconstructed it under a contract with William Abney and Smith Brown. But for some time he could not recall a small but essential part of the process, and the tradition is that in a dream he returned to England, examined the machinery, found what he wanted, and upon waking completed his work successfully.

A recent article in the *Evening Post* alludes to this story. But many years ago Mr. Slater himself related the circumstances to a gentleman in this country, who often repeated it in his family, from whom we have it. After long labor, working secretly, with the aid of one man only, Slater thought that he had put the machinery in running order, and

invited a few gentlemen interested in the enterprise to see the happy result of his toil. Proud and excited, he essayed to start the machine, but it did not move. In vain he tried, and, mortified and grieved, he dismissed his friends, assuring them, however, that he should certainly discover the difficulty.

But he was deeply discouraged. All the day and night he pondered and examined and tested and tried to move the machinery. But still it remained motionless. At length, heart-sick and weary, he leaned his head against the machine and fell asleep. As he slept he heard distinctly a cheerful, friendly voice, saying: "Why don't you chalk the bands, Sam?" He started up, broad awake, and knew at once that a slight friction in the working of the machine was what was wanting; and again summoning his friends, he saw in the smooth action of the jenny the triumphant result of his work. It is a pleasant story, and the Slater legend is not an invention, unless Mr. Slater deceived himself.—*Harper's Weekly*.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signatures, is in the form of a cross (X), and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for amongst the Saxons, the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. The ancient use of the cross, was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark.

FRAMINGHAM'S BIG TREE.—A writer in the Westborough, Mass., Chronotype has recently furnished that paper with some particulars of the big elm tree in the westerly part of Framingham, Mass., and which is said to shade more ground

than any other known tree in New England. He says: "Among the earliest of Framingham's settlers was a man by the name of Rugg, who built his house in the westerly part of the town in 1704. Seventy years later, in 1774, one of his descendants, Jonathan Rugg, went out in the wet land, secured a thrifty young elm and planted it near the house. The land where it was set out was rich and moist, insuring a rapid growth, and when Mr. Rugg died, in 1833, it had become a large tree. It was then almost a single tree, a little sprout being started out on one side. To-day the circumference of that sprout is thirteen feet, three inches. The tree is not far from the road leaning from Fayville to Framingham and about a mile from Fayville. Beneath one paternal branch is a two-storied farm house, the home of Nathan Gates. In the tree at a distance of thirty feet from the ground, on the lowest branch of that side, is a summer house with comfortable seats for a dozen people: this is reached by a flight of stairs up the trunk of the tree, and running with gradual ascent along the limb until reaching the place of separation into smaller branches, upon which subdivisions the platform is built. One foot from the ground the tree measures twenty-eight feet six inches in circumference. Four feet from the ground the girth is twenty-two feet. The distance around the largest limb is ten feet three inches, and another nearly equals it with a girth of nine feet and seven inches. The longest limb on the south side is sixty-six feet: on the west side, fifty-six: on the north side, sixty-three. The circumference of its shadow at noon is two hundred and ninety-five feet. The area covered by the shade would readily accommodate two thousand people. The tree is thrifty in appearance, and shows every sign of living at least another century.

CURIOS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.—Some of the most singular and entertaining of the "curios" in United States history have been unearthed and put in place by Mr. Malcolm Townsend, in his unique book, "U.S."; as for instance, the nicknames of States and cities, and how they came

about, fac-similie autographs of all the Presidents, their tombs and epitaphs, their soubriquets and nicknames, the "money-slang" of the United States, and much out-of-the-way matter relating to our coinage and postage.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE FREEHOLDERS OF BOSTON, SEPT. 18, 1765.—At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment, September 18, 1765, the Committee appointed to draw up instructions for the Representatives of the town, reported the following draft, which, being read paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously accepted.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

To the Honourable James Otis, Esq.; Thomas Cushing, Esq.; and Mr. Thomas Gray.

GENTLEMEN:—At a time when the British American subjects are everywhere loudly complaining of arbitrary and unconstitutional innovations, the town of Boston cannot any longer remain silent without just imputation of inexcusable neglect—We therefore, the freeholders and other inhabitants, being legally assembled in Faneuil Hall, to consider what steps are necessary for us to take at this alarming crisis, think it proper to communicate to you our united sentiments, and to give to you our instructions thereupon.

It fills us with great concern to find, that measures have been adopted by the British Ministry, and acts of Parliament made, which press hard upon our invaluable rights and liberties, and tend greatly to distress the trade of the province, by which we have heretofore been able to contribute so large a share towards the enriching of the mother country.

But we are more particularly alarmed and astonished at the act called the stamp act, by which a very grievous and we apprehend unconditional tax is to be laid upon the colonies.

By the Royal Charter granted to our ancestors, the power of making laws for our internal government, and of levying taxes, is vested in the General Assembly: And by the same charter the inhabitants of this province are entitled to all

the rights and privileges of natural free born subjects of Great Britain. The most essential rights of British Subjects are those of being represented in the same body which exercises the power of levying taxes upon them, and of having their property tried by juries. These are the very pillars of the British constitution, founded in the common rights of mankind. It is certain that we were in no sense represented in the Parliament of Great Britain when the act of taxation was made. And it is also certain that this law admits of our properties being tried, in controversies arising from internal concerns, by Courts of Admiralty, without a Jury. It follows, that at once it annihilates the most valuable privileges of our charter, deprives us of the most essential rights of Britons, and greatly weakens the best security of our lives, liberties and estates : which may hereafter be at the disposal of Judges, who may be strangers to us, and perhaps malicious, mercenary, corrupt and oppressive.

But, admitting that we had no complaints of this nature, we should still have reason to except against the inequality of these taxes. It is well known that the people of this province have not only settled this country, but enlarged and defended the British Dominion in America, with a vast expense of treasure and blood. They have exerted themselves in the most distinguished services for the King, by which they have often been reduced to the greatest distress. And in the late war more especially, by their surprising exertions, they have brought upon themselves a debt almost insupportable. And we were well assured, that if these expensive services, for which very little, if any, advantage hath ever accrued to themselves, together with the necessary charges of supporting and defending his Majesty's government here, had been duly estimated, the monies, designed to be drawn from us by this act, would have appeared greatly beyond our proportion.

We look upon it as a peculiar hardship, that when the representative body of this province had prepared and sent forward a decent remonstrance against these proceedings, while

they were depending in the House of Commons, it failed of admittance there. And this we esteem the more extraordinary, inasmuch as, being unrepresented, it was the only method whereby they could make known their objections to measures, in the event of which their constituents were to be so deeply interested.

Moreover this act, if carried into execution, will become a further grievance to us, as it will afford a precedent for the Parliament to tax us, in all future time, and in all such ways and measures, as they shall judge meet, without our consent.

We therefore think it our indispensable duty, in justice to ourselves and posterity, as it is our undoubted privilege, in the most open and unreserved, but decent and respectful terms, to declare our greatest dissatisfaction with this law. And we think it incumbent upon you by no means to join in any public measures for countenancing and assisting in the execution of the same : but to use your best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the inherent unalienable rights of the people of this province asserted and vindicated, and left upon the public records, that posterity may never have reason to charge the present times with the guilt of tamely giving them away.

It affords us the greatest satisfaction to hear that the Congress proposed by the House of Representatives of this province is consented to by the Representatives of most of the other colonies on the continent. We have the warmest expectations from the united Councils of that very respectable Committee. And we may, with the strictest propriety, enjoin upon Mr. Otis, a member of the same, being also one of the Representatives of this town, to contribute to the utmost of his ability, in having the rights of the colonies stated in the clearest view, and laid before the Parliament ; and in preparing an humble petition to the King, our sovereign and Father, under whose gracious care and protection, we have the strongest reason to hope, that the rights of the colonies in general, and the particular charter rights of this province, will be confirmed and perpetuated.

We further instruct you to take particular care that the best economy may be used in expending the public monies, and that no unaccustomed grants may be made to those who serve the Government. And we in general recommend to your care, that the monies of the province, drawn from the individuals of the people, at a time when almost every avenue of our trade is obstructed, may not be applied to any other purposes, under any pretence, of necessary contingent charges, but what are evidently intended in the act for supplying the Treasury.

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Family Reunions.

THE BOYNTON FAMILY.—About 150 of the Boyntons, descendants of William and John, who landed at Rowley in 1638, attended the annual convention of the family at Salem Willows on Wednesday, Aug. 6. Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, California, New York and New Hampshire were among the states represented in the company present. Mr. John Farnham Boynton, of Syracuse, N. Y., President of the Family Association, occupied the chair, and delivered an historical address. There were remarks by Marcellus Boynton of Westport, Mass., Ernest L. Boynton of Ohio, and others. A directory of the Boynton family of the United States, comprising upwards of 4000 names, was presented. A committee of ten was chosen to prepare a second genealogy of the family. Letters were read from Ex-Governor Boynton of Georgia, and General H. V. Boynton of the Washington press.

These officers were chosen: President, John Farnham Boynton of Syracuse, N. Y.; vice-presidents, Jonathan Boynton of Clearfield, Penn., Dr. Worcester E. Boynton, General H. V. Boynton of Washington, D. C., Rufus G. Boynton of Medford, Ernest L. Boynton of Ohio; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Caroline H. Boynton of Syracuse, N. Y.; marshal, Marcellus Boynton of Westport, Mass.

The day was spent in social reunion and family talking. This family carries its tree back in England to the year 1067.

THE NEEDHAM FAMILY.—Upwards of 200 of the Needhams and members of the various branches of that family gathered Thursday, July 17, at Round Hill, on the old homestead farm of Grandfather John Needham in South Peabody, Mass.

The oldest members present this year were Mr. Aaron Nourse, of Salem, aged 77; Mrs. Mary A. Brown of Lynn, aged 74; and Mrs. Susan Newhall of Peabody, aged 73: while the day was presided over by Mr. John M. Poor, of Haverhill, Mass., President of the Association.

The following executive committee was chosen, from which the president, secretary and other officers will be chosen:—John M. Poor, Haverhill; Alfred Poor, Salem; Franklin M. Poor, Boston; Alfred Poor, Goffstown, N. H.; Samuel T. Poore, Georgetown; Nathaniel C. Poor, Newton, N. H.; Samuel Poor, Hampton, N. H.; George W. Poor, Malden; Henry V. Poor, Brookline; Albert Poor, Boston; John R. Poor, Lawrence; Eben L. Poor, Fremont, N. H.; Nathan H. Poor, Peabody.

The next meeting will be held in 1893, the plan not being decided upon.

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Queries.

GENEALOGICAL.

66. BATTEY.—The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island gives the early generations of Battey, of Warwick and vicinity. Can any one give information of the descendants of John Battey, from the point where the Dictionary leaves them. I would like to communicate with such descendants.

289 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. EDWARD HOOKER.

67. COMSTOCK.—About 1784 Samuel Comstock settled in

Vershire, Vt., coming from Massachusetts or Rhode Island. He brought with him his wife, Hannah Dunnell (or Donnell) and seven children, John, Michael, Lucy, Samuel, Dunnell, and Hannah. I wish to learn from what source this family came, and any data with regard to their ancestry.

Chelsea, Vt.

JOHN M. COMSTOCK.

68. KENDALL-WYMAN-MEAD.—I would like information concerning the families of, 1st., Jabez Kendall of Woburn, married June 21, 1739, Sarah Parker of Lexington, Mass. They settled where? 2d. Of the children of Joseph Wyman, Lunenburg, Mass., whose wife was Kezia Parker. They had, before 1775, David, Joseph, Oliver, Thomas, Sarah, John and Elizabeth. 3d. Of the children of Moses Mead of Lexington. He was a Revolutionary veteran; his wife was Lizzie Viles.

Worcester, Mass.

THEO. PARKER.

69. TUBBS. In 1760 Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs, John, Daniel and Jonathan Hamilton, Sr., and Jr., went from Connecticut to Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, and took up lands in the seats of the expatriated Acadians. In 1762 Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs returned to Connecticut and jointly purchased a farm of John Copp on the division line between New London and Norwich, the Hamiltons remaining in Nova Scotia. Lebbeus Tubbs married Bathsheba Hamilton and was my great great grandfather. Can any one inform me—

1. What relationship existed between Samuel and Libbeus?

2. Who was the father of Lebbeus, and when and where was he born?

3. When and where were Lebbeus and Bathsheba married?

4. From what town did the above named parties emigrate to Nova Scotia?

Bacon, Ethelbert. Born January 23, 1772, it is believed in Connecticut.

Can any one inform me in what town he was born, and the names of his parents?

Osceola, Tioga County, Penn.

CHARLES TUBBS.

70. WELD. Information wanted as to the ancestry of the family of this name, some of whose descendants are now living at Guilford and other towns in Connecticut. Mrs. Charlotte Weld Fowler, published, at the age of 86 years, a brief history of it in 1879 at Middletown, but gave no records back of 1750. She says, only, that her grandfather, Joseph Weld, came from Boston to Guilford, which presumably connects him with the Roxbury Weld family; but definite and authentic information is wanted, with dates, etc., to show such connection, or the other origin of this family.

160 Broadway, New York, N. Y. J. EDWARD WELD.

71. ADAMS.—Simeon Adams, of Stonington, Conn., married, prior to 1770, widow Lydia (Brown) Sparharok, who by previous marriage had daughters Sabra, born 1763, and Lydia, born 1765. Simeon Adams had eight children born in Stonington between 1770 and 1788, who married into the Rathbone, Rausom, Rogers, King, Yeomans and Burdick families. I am unable to connect this Simeon Adams with his ancestry. Who can aid me in doing so?

Washington, D. C.

N. D. ADAMS.

72. NICOLL. Can any one give me information relating to John Nicoll, whose wife was Penelope, daughter of Warren Lisle, Esq., of Upway, England. John Nicoll was for several years, comptroller of customs at Newport, R. I., returning to New York in 1780, where he died Dec. 13, 1781, and was buried in Trinity Church yard. His children were:

- I. John, born Saltash, Eng., Sept. 15, 1748.
- II. Penelope, born New York, Aug. 10, 1751.
- III. Warren Lisle, born Whitehall, N. Y., June 15, 1753.
- IV. Mary, born Whitehall, N. Y.
- V. William, born July 20, 1756.
- VI. Edward, born July 17, 1760.
- VII. Agnes, born April 19, 1763.
- VIII. Charles, born Newport, R. I., June 5, 1765.
- IX. Benjamin David, born Newport, Dec. 13, 1767.
- X. Ann Hay, born Newport, Oct. 24, 1774.

Any information relating to the above will be thankfully received.

Newport, R. I.

R. H. TILLEY.

73. MACK-FOX.—John Mack was of Salisbury, Mass., in 1682, and in 1697 was an inhabitant of Lyme, Conn. Six children were born to him during this interval, viz: Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Josiah, Orlando, and Jonathan. Wanted, his place of residence during this period.

Ebenezer Fox (son of Isaac) was born at Medford, Mass., 14th Oct. 1689, was later an inhabitant of New London, Conn., and after 1732 dwelt in East Haddam, Conn. He died before 1752. He was probably married at Medford or New London. Wanted, the name of his wife.

Manhattan, Kansas.

S. M. FOX.

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Announcements.

ALLEN FAMILY.—I am preparing a genealogy of the descendants of Edward Allen, who left Portsmouth, N. H., about 1690 for Nantucket, where he married Ann Coleman about 1692. He had a large family and died on the island in 1741. Correspondence solicited concerning his ancestry.

Palmer, Mass.

O. P. ALLEN.

PILLSBURY GENEALOGY.—Miss Emily A. Getchell, of Newburyport, Mass., is engaged in preparing a history of the Pillsbury family, beginning with its New England progenitor, William, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1640-41, and settled in Dorchester, where he married. He later removed to Newbury, Mass., where he died in 1686. Miss Getchell is anxious to learn something of Abel Pillsbury, grandson of William, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., about 1717. He married there a Mrs. Susannah Pritchard, and had Thomas, Susannah, Joshua, John, Margaret, and probably others. In the year 1888 the first of a series of

family Reunions was successfully held in Newburyport, followed by another in 1889. The meetings were largely attended and full of interest, and a family association was formed with Hon. A. E. Pillsbury, President, and Hon. E. L. Pillsbury of Charlestown, Secretary. In 1891 it is proposed to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the first Pillsbury in New England.

THE PERLEY FAMILY.—Mr. M. V. B. Perley, of Ipswich, Mass., has issued part first of the History and Genealogy of the Perley family, and proposes to continue the publication in parts. The price of each part to be 25 cents.

RUST FAMILY.—Mr. Albert D. Rust, of Waco, Texas, is engaged in preparing a genealogy of the descendants of Henry Rust, of Hingham and Boston, Mass.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN VANDERLYN.—Roswell Randall Hoes, Chaplain U. S. N., is engaged in collecting material for a sketch of the life of John Vanderlyn, the distinguished American painter, who was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1776. Mr. Hoes may be addressed, care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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Periodicals.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for November is particularly rich in material, reminding one that the events of our own day have a definite understanding with the events of the past, and also with those before us, beyond our own horizon. The well-known eloquent divine, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., contributes the opening chapter "Divine Drift in Human History," in which he says "it is the consummating glory of history that it spells out thoughts and purposes hundreds and thousands of years long;" and that "we are so endowed with inquisitiveness and with intelligent sympathies that we enjoy knowing what has transpired in the world—whatever man has done in the world appeals to

us as being to some degree our own matter." The best portrait ever published of Dr. Parkhurst forms the frontispiece to this number. The second article, "American Outgrowths of Continental Europe," by the Editor, covers a broad field of scholarly inquiry; it is based upon the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and is handsomely illustrated. It is followed by General Winfield Scott's "Remedy for Intemperance," from Hon. Charles Aldrich; "The Puritan Birthright," by Nathan M. Hawkes; and "The Action at Tarrytown, 1781," with a graphic account of the heroism of Captain George Hurlburt, by Dr. R. B. Contant, president of the Tarrytown Historical Society. One of the longest papers in the number is that of Dr. Prosper Bender, the third in his instructive series of "The French-Canadian Peasantry." The "Library of a Philadelphia Antiquarian," by E. Powell Buckley, will be perused with interest by all scholars; "Revolutionary Newbergh" is an admirable historic poem by Rev. Edward J. Runk, A. M.; a glimpse of the "Literature of California" is from the writings of Hubert Howe Bancroft; and diversified information agreeably presented in the several departments completes a noble number, which must be seen and read to be appreciated. Every issue of this monthly is invested with human, popular and timely interest. It is vigorously conducted and holds highest rank in current literature. Price, \$5.00 a year. 743 Broadway, New York city.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE for November opens with an article which must prove of rare interest to lovers of Boston History and antiquities, and of interest almost as great to everybody who cares for architecture in America. It is an article on Charles Bulfinch, the architect, by Mr. Ashton Willard, whose recent writing on the old New England meeting-houses in this Magazine has been so charming. The articles in this number of the NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE, however, which will provoke most discussion, are two on the Southern Question, one by Rev. A. D. Mayo on "The Third Estate of the South," detailing the remarkable growth

in the South of a new Democracy, permeated by living ideas, and destined rapidly to become the controlling power; the other by Professor Charles H. Levermore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discussing the dreadful mockery of law still prevailing in great sections of the South, especially as witnessed by himself during a recent residence in North Carolina. Edward Everett Hale contributes to this number a stirring article entitled "The Professor of America," sharply criticising much in our present college methods, and urging that we ought to have everywhere special professors to teach young men adequately the new things which America stands for in the world. The illustrated article, "Fifty Years of a Canadian University," will interest all who have been reading the various valuable articles on Canadian matters which the magazine has lately been giving. Mr. Winslow's article on "Japanese Popular Art," illustrated by beautiful reproductions of pictures from the common Japanese sketch books, is another reminder of the wonderful country of Japan. Mr. Edward E. Allen of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in an article entitled "Tangible Writing for the Blind," illustrated by various cuts and diagrams, describes the remarkable Braille system of reading and writing, which promises almost a revolution in the education of the blind. Mr. Edwin A. Start contributes a paper, illustrated by many picturesque and curious cuts, on old Newgate prison in Connecticut and the horrors of its history in the days of the Revolution. Mr. W. Blackburn Harte writes brightly upon stage-coaching in the Adirondacks; and the usual variety of stories and poetry completes what is a singularly interesting number of this magazine.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for Oct., has an excellent portrait of Wm. Henry Montague. Mr. Montague is the last surviving founder of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He was born in Granby, Mass., Feb. 29, 1804. Among the articles of interest may be mentioned the "Hamilton Family of

Maine and Nova Scotia," by Rev. Arthur H. Eaton; "List of Subscribers at Dennington, Suffolk, to the engagement of 1651," by Rev. John S. French, M. D.; The concluding chapter of "Soldiers in King Philip's War," by Rev. George M. Bodge, A. M.; Mr. Henry F. Waters continues his interesting "Genealogical Gleanings in England." Notes and Queries, Proceedings of Historical Societies, Book Notices, Notes on Recent Publications, and the Record of Deaths, conclude the contents of this number.

THE DEDHAM HISTORICAL REGISTER for October, makes No. 4 of the first volume. It is composed of interesting articles, mostly relating to Dedham and vicinity.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD completes its twenty-first volume with the October number. It contains a "Sketch of Rev. Charles W. Baird, D. D.," with steel portrait; "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York"; "Captain Alexander Forbes and His Descendants"; "The Negro Plot of 1712"; "The Verdenburgh Family"; "Two old New York Families"; "Genealogical Data gathered from Albany and New York"; "Pruyn Family"; "Two Quebec Graves"; "Memorial of New York Loyalists"; Notes and Queries, and Book Notes.

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Book Notes.

CAMBRIDGE: A SOUVENIR, 1630-1890. By F. Stanhope Hill, Tribune Office, Cambridge, Mass., 1890.

This work contains sketches, historical, biographical and descriptive, of Cambridge, from 1630 to 1890, including the founding and progress of our great University. The articles are by Col. T. W. Higginson, Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Professor Albert B. Hart, Professor B. F. Tweed, Rev. William Lawrence, Dean of

the Episcopal Seminary; Mr. Arthur Gilman, Secretary of the Harvard Annex for the higher education of Women; Dr. Morrill Wyman, Miss Caroline F. Orne, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley and many other distinguished men and women of the University City.

The engravings, by the beautiful half tone process, comprise full page views of the new Harvard Bridge, the buildings of Harvard College, a portrait of President C. W. Eliot, and large cuts of the new Harvard gateway, many important monuments in Mt. Auburn, several views of old Harvard buildings from rare engravings by Paul Revere, representative Cambridge Schools and Churches, etc., etc., making more than 100 in all.

The size of the pages is 20×15 inches, printed on finest laid paper from new type.

This work should be in every library, and has already been ordered by many librarians. It has been highly commended by "The Nation" and many other critical journals.

Published in heavy laid paper covers, illustrated, at 50 cts.; cloth, gilt \$1.25. Will be mailed free on receipt of price in cash or stamps.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND. 1620-1789. With an Appendix of Prices. By WILLIAM B. WEEDEN. 2 vols, crown 8 vo., \$4.50.

Mr. Weedon of Providence, the well-known manufacturer and writer on economic subjects, has here produced a work of unusual value. It covers a new field of inquiry, one which now possesses a greater degree of interest than ever before for students of social and industrial questions. It is not a general history of New England, and touches its political history only as this affects or is affected by its social and economic interests. But the peculiar elements in the settlement, colonization and development of New England give a somewhat unique character to these interests. Mr. Weedon has studied this subject very thoroughly, and has such a mastery of the principles involved in it that these two volumes

are of great value, and they are written with notable vigor of narration and in an admirable style.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FROM THE PLANTING OF THE COLONIES TO THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR. By S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. [New York: T. Whitaker.]

Our home history is a tale of great things growing out of small. Throughout colonial days the Church was fearfully handicapped by the lack of bishops. Other religious bodies had their apparatus and officers on the spot; she was forced to cross the sea in the person of every minister, and to dispense altogether with Confirmation. In the North she was surrounded by a population hostile or indifferent; in the South she was weighted by low standards and loose living among too many of the clergy and laity. The somewhat inglorious story of that period—its difficulties, its scandals, the efforts of wise and earnest men to procure the episcopate, always foiled by the supineness or false theories of those in power in England—all this is vividly told by Dr. McConnell, with no sparing of lights and shadows.

After the Revolution the Church was largely discredited and almost extinct. Most of her clergy, as British sympathizers, had fled or been expelled, often with violence. In Pennsylvania Dr. White was left alone. In New York, Trinity church was burned down with its school and rectory. But what threatened her destruction delivered the Church from foreign entanglement; no longer the investment of oppressive power and the object of patriotic suspicion, she was free to reorganize on an independent and American basis. Seabury obtained the Scottish succession, White, Provost, and Madison the English; presently these coalesced in consecrations on our own soil. The Prayer Book was revised to fit with republican conditions; jealousies were appeased, and the organization effected with a wisdom which deserves long and grateful remembrance. The ideas which inspired the Federal Constitution and gov-

erned the early years of the new nation were no less woven into the ecclesiastical fabric. However weak in numbers, the Church was firmly founded, and had in herself the promise and potency of coming growth and abundant life. The promise has been in good degree fulfilled, the power measurably attained and exercised; by devious paths, through strange and varied experiences, she has gone on lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes. Her outward semblance and garniture have been amplified, some of her prevalent ways are such as the fathers knew not; but the essentials are no other than they were with White and Seabury, with Keith and Talbot, with the first chaplain at Jamestown.

Those who think that Church history must perforce be dull, will receive a new impression from Dr. McConnell's volume. He applies the method of Macaulay and McMaster, and rivals the vigor and vivacity of their style. Nothing which can fitly enliven his pages is suppressed, whether it tends to edification or the reverse. He is a Churchman, but in no narrow sense. The errors, false policies, and failures of the past are frankly recorded. Nor does he scruple to go beneath the surface, and trace movements to their sources in ideas. There are paragraphs of brilliant analysis, and chapters as full of suggestion as of information. Some of his statements and estimates will be questioned, and a few dates (as 1771 for Bishop White's famous pamphlet) appear to need correction; but he has used his materials with a master-hand, and produced the first popular and effective account of his topic. The book deserves to be widely read and heartily admired.—*The Churchman*.

MEMORIAL VOLUME OF 250TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF SANDWICH AND BOURNE, MASS. Ambrose E. Pratt, Publisher, Sandwich, Mass.

A limited edition of this work has been published. In brief, the book is printed in large, clear type, and contains the eloquent and scholarly oration of Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, the proceedings in full of the Executive Committee, the

address of welcome by Hon. Charles Dillingham, exercises at the tent, the events of the day, and many interesting particulars of the celebration. Price in cloth, \$1.00.

A GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS. By Rev. Elias Nason, M. A. Revised and enlarged by George J. Varney, Boston: 1890. pp. 724.

Mr. Nason, whose Gazetteer of Massachusetts has long been a standard work, died June 17, 1887. Mr. George J. Varney, author of a Gazetteer of Maine and of other historical works, has revised the first edition (published in 1774) of Mr. Nason's Gazetteer. Mr. Varney found "on entering upon the work that, in the passage of time, the conditions in nearly every town had so changed, sometimes by a reduction of population and business, oftener by an increase, and frequently by change of industries, that the account of every town had to be rewritten." This, of course, involved much labor, but Mr. Varney was equal to the task and has given us a work that must find its way into every public and private library. The book is well printed, and is illustrated with numerous engravings.

HARVARD REMINISCENCES. By A. P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D. Ticknor & Co., Boston.

Prof. Peabody offers here 70 biographical sketches of the Harvard College officers whose names appeared with his in the several annual catalogues in which he was registered as undergraduate, theological student and tutor. "Of some of these men," he says, "I have very little, of others much to say. Much of what I tell I saw and heard; the rest was derived from authentic sources of information." The sketches embrace 56 years of college life, from 1776 to 1831 (inclusive). The volume is completed by a chapter containing some of the author's reminiscences of Harvard College as it was during his novitiate as a student.

ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA. By J. A. Doyle. Holt. Maps; each 8 vo., \$3.50.

The first volume of this important historical work was published in 1882. It related to Virginia, Maryland and the colonies, and though a distinct work in itself, it was the first instalment toward a complete history of the English colonies in North America during their period of dependence on the mother country. Mr. Doyle had expected only to give one volume to this portion of his subject, but the immense amount of material he found at hand necessitated several. The subjects of these volumes are: The Plymouth Pilgrims; The settlement of Massachusetts; Roger Williams and the Antinomians; The settlement of Connecticut and the Pequot war; The settlements south of Cape Cod and north of Massachusetts; New England Confederation; The war with Philip, etc., etc.

DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX. A Biography. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

When, in the summer heat of 1887, all that was mortal of Dorothea Lynde Dix had been buried at Mount Auburn in the presence of a few devoted friends, one of the latter wrote to another in England, "Thus has died and been laid to rest in the most quiet, unostentatious way, the most useful and distinguished woman America has yet produced." To the present generation, so filled with present matters, so ignorant even of the immediate past, this judgment will no doubt seem to be the product of biased enthusiasm, for to very many the name of Miss Dix and the history of her achievements in behalf of the human race are little more than shadows. There is good reason to believe however, that the verdict of the future will substantially agree with that of the friend we have quoted. Certainly no American woman has ever yet accomplished so much for the permanent relief of the afflicted, and if distinction is to rest on individual character and not on the more ephemeral charms of brilliancy in conversation and personal beauty, then Miss Dix had indeed claims of eminence before which mere notoriety must fade. It was well that the story of the "Life of Dorothea Lynde

Dix" should be given to the world, and after reading the book one is convinced that the task could not have been entrusted to more competent or discreet hands than those of the Rev. Francis Tiffany. Miss Dix, we are told, had to almost the very end of her long life of eighty-five years an invincible repugnance to anything in the nature of autobiographical reminiscences. "My reputation and my services," she wrote on one occasion, "belong to my country. My history and my affections belong to my friends." By indefatigable labor, however, and with the assistance of many who knew Miss Dix and revered her memory, Mr. Tiffany has succeeded in putting together a detailed narrative of her early struggles and subsequent momentous career. He likens her, not unjustly, to St. Theresa. "Had she been born in 1515 in still mediæval and imaginatively religious Spain, instead of in 1802 in rational, practical New England, then, just as inevitably as in the case of St. Theresa, would she have founded great conventual establishments in a Malaga, Valladolid, Toledo, Segonia and Salamanca, as she in reality did great asylums for the insane in a Baltimore, Raleigh, Columbia, Nashville, Lexington or Halifax. Equally, too, she would have ruled them as abbess. Precisely the same characteristics marked her—the same absolute religious consecration, the same heroic readiness to trample under foot the pain of illness, loneliness and opposition, the same intellectual grasp of what a great reformatory work demanded." Instead of legends of the saints and tales of the supernatural, Miss Dix grew up in the warm, human, helpful creed of Channing, and from an early date she sought to manifest her faith by her works. When she undertook a reform in the methods of treating the insane, New England and the Southern States were blighted with a curse worse than that which now afflicts the unhappy subjects of the Tsar in Siberia. Maniacs were then subjected to outrages that would not now be visited upon wild beasts. They were leased out to the custody of the lowest bidder, imprisoned in iron cages or noisome dungeons, loaded with chains, deprived of adequate food and

clothing, made the victims of systematic violence and abuse. Miss Dix, by personal visits, collected a store of unsavory facts, and flung them like so many bombshells before various State legislatures. The movement begun by her attained rapid success; comfortable and well-managed institutions for the care of the insane were established all over the Eastern part of the country; she extended her efforts to England and Italy, and Europe as well as America has reason to bless the memory of this noble woman who never spared herself in her epoch-making struggle for the cause to which she gave the best years of her life. No less noteworthy, though perhaps less successful owing to the conditions over which she had no control, were her deeds in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers during the civil war. To the last she had the confidence and high esteem of Secretary Stanton, and the official recognition by the government of her services was as deserved as it was modestly received. It is not, however, so much in the sphere of achievement as in that of motive and ideal that the lesson of this beautiful life is to be sought. She was endowed by nature with exceptional energy and ambition, but her temperament was singularly sensitive and proud, and her childhood, as Mr. Tiffany tersely expresses it, was "bleak, humiliating and painful." Over all adverse elements, including persistent physical weakness and suffering, her indomitable spirit rose supreme, and she conquered where many a more fortunately endowed but less heroic soul would have succumbed to the pressure of mere material circumstances. Of this life so elevated in purpose, so rich in results, Mr. Tiffany has written circumspectly and forcibly. It is a book that ought to find many earnest readers, to whom it will be, even in the affairs of every-day, commonplace existence, a source of truly beneficent inspiration.—*Boston Beacon*.

THE GREENVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH IN LEICESTER, MASSACHUSETTS. By Rev. Thomas Green, M. D., First Pastor, 1738-1888. Exercises on the 150th Anniversary of its Formation. 8 vo. pp. 126, pamphlet. Privately printed.

"From the time when history first took up her pen she has

been busy making records of events and deeds that distant generations may know of them and that their lessons may not be lost." This striking passage is from the sermon of Rev. Dr. Estes, on the anniversary of the founding of the Baptist Church in Leicester. Samuel S. Green, A. M., of Worcester, a descendant of the first pastor, made, on the occasion, a beautiful and appropriate address, unveiling and presenting a handsome memorial tablet, which had been placed on the wall at the right of the pulpit, in memory of the Rev. Dr. Green, in the name of and as the gift of his great-grandson, Hon. Andrew H. Green, of New York City, adding at the close of his remarks, "We all think more of a man who, to other qualities, adds affection for the town in which he was born or lives, and interest in the place which was the home of his ancestors, and in his ancestors themselves." Dr. Estes in his discourse gave a succinct history of the town, and Hon. Andrew H. Green, Rev. Leighton Williams of New York, Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, and others addressed the assemblage, contributing much information of interest in relation to the first pastor and his descendants. The work as printed embodies all these addresses, with numerous foot-notes, revealing the fact that much painstaking care has been exercised in the verification of references, rendering the publication a valuable contribution to historic literature.—*Magazine of American History.*

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS. Vol. XVII. [See Monument Memorial Volume.] Edited by R. A. Brock. 8vo. pp. 441. Published by the Society. Richmond, Virginia, 1889.

The able papers presented in this well-printed volume are of great interest and of unspeakable value to students and scholars. Nearly half its pages are devoted to Robert E. Lee, whose public career forms one of the most impressive chapters in human history.

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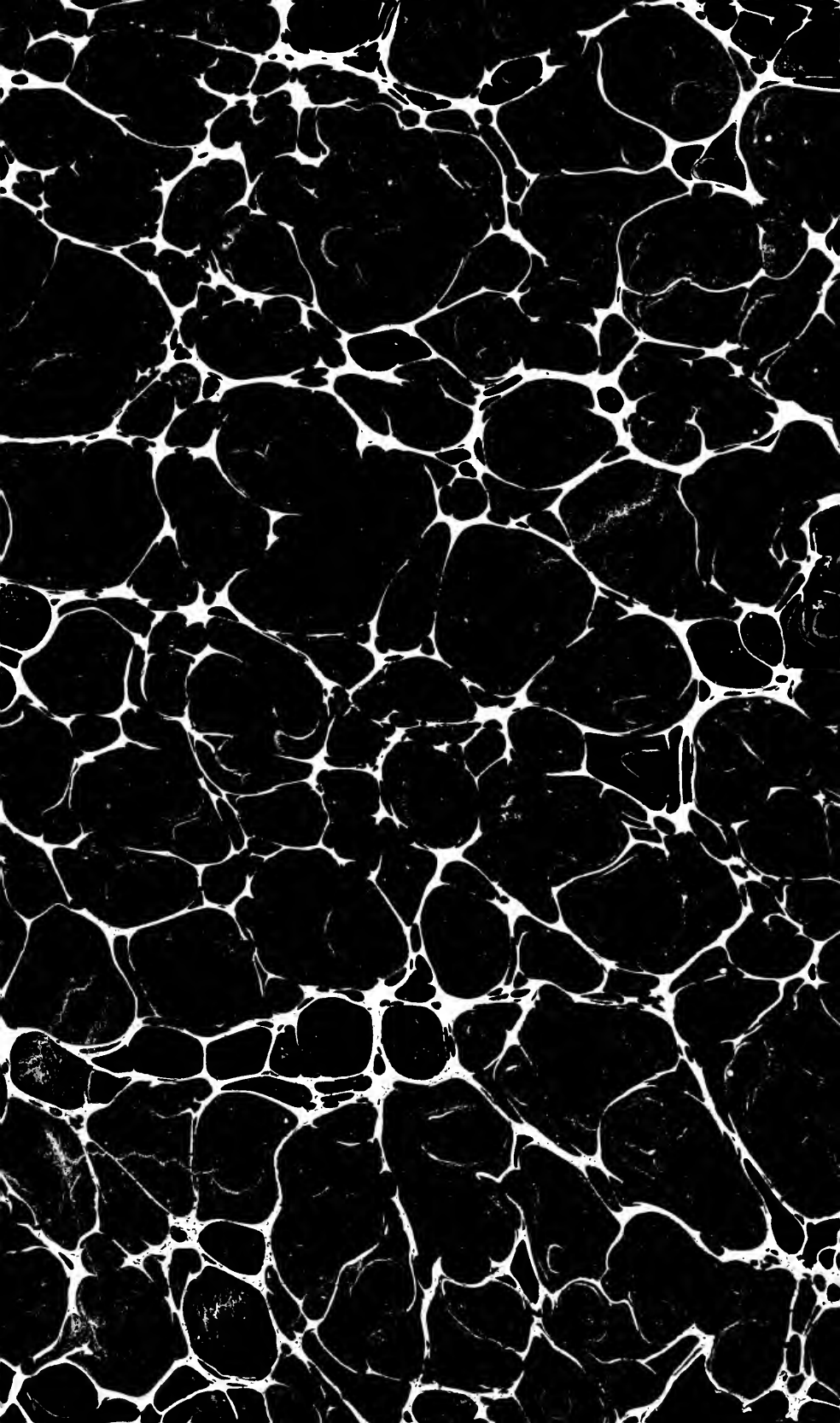
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